

The department will probably use the Buffalo, now on her way to Manila for the carriage of these stores. The admiral's request is an indication of his belief that it will not be possible to materially diminish the American fleet in the Philippines in the near future.

AGUINALDO REORGANIZING.

Report Which Was Received by the Cabinet Yesterday.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Cabinet was in session only an hour today. It is expected that the transfer of the \$20,000,000 to be paid Spain will be made by a draft on the treasury, to be delivered to any representative of the Spanish government may designate.

The situation in the Philippines was discussed, and a telegram was read to the effect that Aguinaldo was reorganizing his army north of his late capital. The confidence of the government, however, in the ability of Gen. Otis's forces to successfully meet the threat is not in the least disturbed.

GEN. MONTENEGRO DEAD.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

NEW YORK, April 7.—The Journal's correspondent at Manila cables today that pacifists who have returned from the American lines report the death of Gen. Montenegro, who was regarded as one of the most influential and aggressive of the Filipino leaders. The report is credited at Manila, where it is believed the general fell while defending Malolos.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—Three of the volunteers who returned from Manila on the transport Scandia are young men who enlisted from the Stanford University. They are W. R. White and B. K. Olcott of Co. K of the First California, and Ernest Stansbury of the Second Oregon Regiment. Olcott was with Lieut.-Col. Babcock when he stormed the Poco church.

DEWEY'S RETURN.

Will Be Back Within a Few Months If All Goes Well.

IA. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.

CHICAGO, April 7.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says that within a few months Admiral Dewey will be back on American soil if all goes well, and will then be given the thanks he earned nearly a year ago in Manila Bay. He will not be recalled, as such action might be construed as a mark of dissatisfaction with his recent actions, and might encourage the Filipinos. An intimation has been conveyed to him, quite officially, of course, to the word of the navy chief that he is over, so far as fleet movements are concerned, and the minute he asks for shore duty the request will be granted.

It is understood Admiral Dewey is ready to come home, so far as naval duties are concerned, but he prefers to finish the work of Philipine command, and come home with Chairman Schuman and ex-Minister Denby. Within a short time, the rainy season will prevent active military operations so that the commission will settle down to a consideration of the civil administrative features of the problem. It is believed that the commission will be ready to sail possibly by July 1, and certainly before September 1.

MAJ. TIERNEY STARTS.

[A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

NEWPORT NEWS (Va.) April 7.—Maj. Tierney, commandant at Fortress Monroe, has departed for San Francisco under orders to proceed to Manila, where he will be assigned to active duty. He will be replaced by Col. Günther, who is expected to be appointed to the command of the Fourth Artillery, which is anticipated to receive orders to join the forces in the Philippines. The proclamation is generally expected that an adequate complement of batteries to replace those sent abroad will be drawn from the Fourth Artillery. Col. Günther will succeed Maj. Tierney as commandant at the fort.

DISGRACED THEIR UNIFORMS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

ATLANTA (Ga.) April 7.—A special from Greenville, S. C., says the Fourth New Jersey, which was mustered out there yesterday, and left during the afternoon for home, terrorized the communities through which they passed, firing from the cars with their revolvers, and stealing all they could lay their hands on.

At Greenville a vendor of army badges and camp souvenirs had ten watches and sixty badges stolen from him. At Chester the New Jersey soldiers stood on the roofs of houses with a volley of revolver shots, and then invaded the waiting and lunch rooms. Many men were drunk when they left here, and the reports indicate that they became more intoxicated as they proceeded. The officers of the regiment were with the men.

COLORED COMPANIES LOCATED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—Cos. E, H. I. and L of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry (colored), arrived here today from Fort Douglas, Utah, and were conveyed to their stations at the Presidio and Alcatraz.

THE BRUTUS OVERDUE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

LONDON, April 7.—A dispatch to Lloyds from Manila, dated today, says that the United States supply ship Brutus, from Saigon, capital of French Cochinchina, for Iloilo, Island of Panay, with a cargo of rice, is eight days overdue.

THE ONLY BRUTUS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Nothing is known here of the Brutus, reported in a dispatch to Lloyd's of London to be a United States supply boat, and eight days overdue, at Iloilo, from Saigon with a cargo of rice. The only Brutus known here is the collier of that name in the navy, now in San Francisco, loading with a cargo of coal, which she will take to Guam, in the Ladrones, very shortly.

HE CAME IN TIME.

Soldier on Sick Leave Saves His Sweetheart from the Stage.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

CHICAGO, April 7.—Spectators at the cyclorama, "the Battle of Manila," this afternoon saw the climax of a pretty little romance involving a soldier of the 10th Cavalry, a dandy, and his sweetheart, who had supposed him killed in the fighting before Manila, and who had come to Chicago in answer to an advertisement for girls to go on the stage. The soldier's name is George Dixon of Co. G, and the young lady is Miss Ethel Hardin, a dandy.

Miss Hardin arrived in Chicago a day or two ago. This afternoon the manager of the agency whose advertisement the girl had answered took her, at her request, to the cyclorama. Miss Hardin and her companion, who had been involved in a quarrel over Miss Hardin's statement that she had changed her mind about going on the stage. Seizing the girl by the wrist the man started to drag the girl toward the door, when in an instant a revolver was thrust in his face, and Dixon, who is on his sick leave, shot him and was severely wounded by the bullet. The rebel village of Vaias was burned in order to prevent the close approach to the Consulate. The German warship Falke attempted to leave port on a secret mission, when Admiral

MALIETOA IS KING.

CROWDED AT MULINUU, SAMOA, MARCH TWENTY-THIRD.

Ceremony Attended by Admiral Kautz and All the Representatives Americans and British.

GERMANS NOTICEABLY ABSENT.

THOSE COUNTER PROCLAMATIONS AND RESULTING INCIDENTS.

American Admiral Considers He Has Been Grossly Insulted by German Consul Rose—What the Latter Says.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

APIA (Samoa), March 24, wired from San Francisco, April 7.—There have been lively times in Samoa during the past few days. The United States and British warships have shelled Mataafa's forces repeatedly, and sailors have been landed in Apia to protect property. Numerous casualties have resulted on both sides. Admiral Kautz and the commanders of the British ships are anxiously awaiting advices from their governments, and in the meantime the shelling process proceeds daily. When Admiral Kautz arrived on the Philadelphia he spent two days in making inquiries and then called a meeting of all the Consuls and senior officers of all the warships in the harbor. As a result of the meeting, a proclamation was issued by the admiral, declaring that the so-called provisional government under Mataafa can have no legal status under the Berlin treaty, and therefore cannot be recognized by the consular and naval representatives, and ordering Mataafa and his supporters to quietly go to their homes and respect the laws of the Berlin treaty. It was also ordered that the people ejected from their homes be compensated and the power of the naval force it was stated, would be used against all who disregarded the rights of peacefully-disposed people. The authority of the Chief Justice was upheld by the proclamation and the admiral closed it saying that he trusts that there may be no occasion to use military powers. The proclamation was signed by Admiral Kautz.

This proclamation was taken to Mataafa and read to him by Flag Lieutenant Miller. It was received in silence and Mataafa quieted him. Mataafa and his chiefs quietly left and went to the western portion of the municipality, and it seemed as if they were about to obey the commands to return to their homes. The German Consul, however, issued a counter proclamation in the Samoan language, which was distributed among the Mataafans. One hundred sailors from the American and British ships composed the guard of honor. The procession marched all through Apia, headed by the flag of the Philadelphia. The flagship and the Porpoise fired the royal salute of twenty-one guns, but the Falke lay in the harbor as she and her captain had not the slightest interest in Samoa. The German officials were conspicuous by their absence.

"Notice to all Samoans: By the proclamation of the admiral of the United States, dated March 11, was made known that the three consuls of the signatory powers of the Berlin treaty, as well as the commanding officer men-of-war, had been unanimous to no more recognize the provisional government composed of Mataafa and the thirteen chiefs. I therefore make known to you that this proclamation is quite false. I, General Consul-General, command to recognize the provisional government of Samoa until I have received contrary instructions from my government."

[Signed] "German Consul-General, Apia, March 12, 1899."

The immediate result of this act was that the rebels blacked their faces and prepared for war, declaring that they would not obey the admirals, and would prevent any food supplies from being brought into Samoa for the Mataafans. The next day Apia was surrounded by Mataafa's warriors. Forces from the Philadelphia and Porpoise under Lieuts. Brown and Cave were landed to protect the loyal natives. On Tuesday Mataafa, having failed to appear after the admiral's proclamation, Flag Lieut. Miller was ordered to deliver an ultimatum. He was not allowed to see the chief, but delivered his message and waited. Everything looked ugly, and British and American blue jackets were landed in Apia to protect the consulates. Quick-firing machine guns and small field pieces were also landed.

Hostilities commenced on Tuesday afternoon when his dozen Malletts men were taken in the Mataafas. They were taken to headquarters and bound. Early Wednesday morning notice was spread that if no answer was received from Mataafa by 1 o'clock the Philadelphia would fire one large gun, followed by three-minute guns. Mataafa sent no answer. The large gun was followed up by the German Consul's proclamation and vague talk that Germany would support them, and was the greatest nation on earth, invincible in war, and that Great Britain and America would never dare to engage Germany in combat. Signals were fired, and the foreign population of British and Americans were taken on board their respective warships. Other nationalities were won on board sailing vessels in the harbor.

At the meeting of the consuls and senior naval officers on the flagship, the admiral explained his position. Under the treaty there could be no provision for the protection of life and property, was just as provisional as the government itself. He had to stand by the Supreme Court, and he hoped that a trial of the rebels would be upon restoring peace to the islands without the intervention of armed force. The British and American consuls and naval officers agreed with the admiral. The German Consul having accepted the provisional government, could not recede from the position under any circumstances whatever until he had instructions from Berlin.

Later on, after the meeting, Rose put his views in writing to the admiral, and stated that German warships could only act if German property or life were to be protected against danger, or in case of an insurrection. He also gave a warrant for arrest against revolutionaries. The British and American consuls and naval officers agreed with the admiral. The German Consul having accepted the provisional government, could not recede from the position under any circumstances whatever until he had instructions from Berlin.

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COAST RECORDS.

GERMANY GETS LEFT.**ENGLAND BUYS TONGAN GROUP AND RAISES HER FLAG.**

Vice-Consul Grune Threatened to Send a Man-of-War to Seize the Best Harbor There.

KING SENT WORD TO SYDNEY.**THE TAURANGA WAS RUSHED OVER AND DID THE REST.**

Chinese Steamer Boarded by Pirates. Insane Girl's Escapade — Explosion at Pinole—Racial Battle in Hawaiian Islands.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

HONOLULU, March 31.—[Exclusive Dispatch. Wired from San Francisco April 7.] Germany has been left behind in the contest for the sovereignty of the Tongan group. For years she has schemed to get control of these islands, which include the best harbor on the South Pacific, with the single exception of Papeete. A British man-of-war, the Tauranga, which arrived at Apia the day the Mariposa sailed from there, had just arrived from Nukualofa, Tonga, where her captain completed the purchase of the group from the Tongan government, and had received the formal transfer and raised the British flag.

About three months ago the German Vice-Consul at Samoa arrived at Tonga and made a demand on the government for £20,000 sterling for debts contracted by the Tongans with German traders. Many of these accounts are of twenty years' standing, and were remitted by the Tongan government. When Vice-Consul Grune could obtain no money he left, with a threat that a German man-of-war would arrive within a few months and seize Von You, the best harbor in the group.

King George at once communicated with Sydney, and the Tauranga was rushed for Tonga. She arrived in the early part of December. Her captain conferred with the King, and after a three-hour conference, it was announced the sovereignty of the group had been transferred to England, and that the Tongan government would remain as zealous to the British crown. The Tauranga took with her 25,000 sterling, which was turned over to the King. The next day the British flag was raised with much ceremony.

England guarantees peace and order of the group, and secures a fifty of the tenure of land and additional rights to foreigners settling in the group. When the German man-of-war, promised by the German Vice-Consul, arrives, she will find the British flag flying, but will get the money that is claimed, as England acknowledges the validity of all the claims and will pay them.

RACIAL BATTLE.

Merry War Waged Between Japs and Chinese at Hawaii.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—The steamer Mariposa arrived today from Australia via Samoa and the Hawaiian Islands. The Associated Press representative at Honolulu sends an account of a racial battle between the Japanese and the Chinese laborers on the Kahuku plantation, which took place on March 26.

For some time past, trouble has been brewing between the Japanese and Chinese, and the Japanese, armed heavily and well organized, made an onslaught on the Chinese quarters on the plantation, first having placed their own women and children in places of safety. The Japanese descended on the Chinese a body, taking them entirely unawares. The Japanese wielded sticks, stones, knives and axes, and before the Chinese could make resistance to the attack, three of their men were killed and a dozen more seriously wounded, some fatally, and about forty slightly injured.

The noise of the battle reached headquarters, and the manager of the plantation, Mr. Wright, gathered a force of Lamas and went to the scene of the trouble. After considerable difficulty the belligerents were dispersed, a squad of police was sent to the plantation from Honolulu, and martial law has been declared on the plantation. Police from other sections were sent on the spot, and a force of fifty-five peace officers were on guard. The Chinese fled from the plantation and great difficulty was experienced in locating them. Twenty-three of the Japanese ringleaders were arrested, and seventeen Chinese were also seized.

The Chinese on the island are greatly excited, and the merchants in Honolulu look for further trouble, though the better class are making every effort to keep the opposing factions within legal bounds.

The Japanese and Chinese had some trouble on Friday, a day previous to the battle, and the Japanese asserted that they visited the Chinese quarters for the purpose of identifying the Chinese who engaged in the trouble on Saturday, for the purpose of having them arrested. On entering the Chinese quarters, they say the Chinese attacked them, and in the trouble which followed the secured arms of the Chinese and used them with the effect above mentioned.

CHOPPED POWDER WITH AX.

James Hogan Gets Himself Killed. Two Men Burned.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

PINOLE, April 7.—Twenty-five cans of black powder, used in blasting in the construction works at Point Richmond, on the Valley Road, exploded this morning. James Hogan was killed and Thomas Keefe burned so badly that he will die.

Dan Quill, the superintendent, was burned about the hands and arms but will recover. No other men were hurt. The men were working in a drift, and Hogan was told to open a can of powder. Instead of unscrewing it properly he attempted to chop the top of the can off with an ax. A spark from the ax ignited the gun powder and that, in turn, set off twenty-four other cans. There was an enormous explosion, but none of the other men, except the three named, were injured.

SLID DOWN THE RAIN SPOUT.

How a Madera Girl Escaped From a Private Asylum.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

STOCKTON, April 7.—Miss Etta Lockley, who has been in Clark's private hospital for the insane for two weeks, escaped last night from the institution by cutting the lock out of a

window casing with a pair of shears. She then slid down a rainspout. She is 17 years of age, and was sent from the vicinity of Madera, where her parents own a farm.

A search was made for her last night by the officers, but no trace of her could be found. It was learned this morning, however, that she had taken a horse and buggy from a local liveryman, and today she gave the officers and others quite a chase after her. She drove the foaming horse through the streets at break-neck speed, whipping the animal with man acal vigor. She was caught about four miles from town by a man on horseback, and was taken back to the asylum.

DINED AND ROBBED.

Shore Pirates Rape the Kwonhol's Treasure Chest at Samoa.

[A.P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.]

SEATTLE, April 7.—Oriental advises that the steamer Kwonhol had an exciting experience on a recent visit at the island of Samoa, in which his treasure chest was robbed of \$10,000 by shore pirates, assisted by native members of the crew, and his first officer was probably murdered.

The officers were invited to a native feast on shore on the night of the robbery. The first mate started back to the ship before the captain. He found the pirates in the act of breaking into the treasure-room and attacked them single-handed. They used cutlasses and a broadsword, but were easily overcome by the pirates.

The pirates had taken the engine and drivers passing over his legs, while the body was crushed under the iron pan of the engine. He has a brother in the railway service at Adelbert Adams, his family live in California.

Reduced Grain Schedule.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—The Cali tomorrow will say that when the Railroad Commission comes to the reduced grain schedule. It will show a material change in rates from San Joaquin Valley points to Port Costa. It is asserted that the present difference in favor of Stockton will be reduced to 20 cents. This will tend to send wheat for storage and shipment to Port Costa instead of Stockton.

Impenitent Diper Her Colors.

MONTEREY, April 7.—The British cruiser Imperieuse sailed today for Coquimbo, Chile, where she will meet the Warspite, and the command of the Pacific squadron will be transferred to the Imperieuse.

Admiral Beaumont. The Imperieuse will then go to Portsmouth, Eng. The British was used in the capture of colors and placed them at half-mast in memory of the United States soldiers who were being buried at the Arlington National Cemetery.

Helped Horse-thief to Escape.

MODESTO, April 7.—The jury in the case of T. S. O'Donnell, charged with assisting a prisoner to escape from prison, brought in a verdict of guilty with a recommendation for mercy. O'Donnell was attorney for James Phillips, horse-thief who saved his way out of jail in August, 1897, but was captured two days later. O'Donnell fled from the county, but returned and surrendered himself last November.

Butte Copper Mines Sold.

TUCSON (Ariz.) April 7.—The Twin Butte copper mines were sold today to a Boston and New York syndicate for \$100,000. Ten per cent of the purchase price was paid today. The Butte mines are located seven miles south of the Azurite copper and molybdenum-producing mines, and are comprised in the copper field or mineral belt. It is the intention to at once equip the mines for bullion production.

Demand for Grain Bags.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—Convincing evidence of a good cereal crop expected by California farmers this season is furnished by the demand for the grain bags made at the San Quentin penitentiary. More than 3,500,000 have already been sold, and orders are being booked for future delivery, the supply being exhausted. The majority of orders have come from the San Joaquin Valley counties.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

Preparations Progress for Approaching Conclave at Sacramento.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SACRAMENTO, April 7.—Preparations for the approaching conclave of the Knights Templars in this city are progressing rapidly, and by next week arrangements will be completed for the reception of the knights. The conclave will open on the 20th and last three days. The Los Angeles drill corps has been invited to march in the Sacramento Grand Commander Robert M. Power of San Diego, who is at the head of the State Commandery. The corps will arrive in this city on Wednesday, the 19th.

Forty-two members of the Golden Gate Commandery of San Francisco are coming, and from all sections reports are being received showing that there will be a fine attendance.

PIONEER MILLER DEAD.

Member of the First White Party to Reach Arizona.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

PRESCOTT (Ariz.) April 7.—Jacob L. Miller, a historical character and one of the earliest Arizona pioneers, died here today after a brief illness.

He came to Arizona with what is known as the "Uncle Joe Walker" party, organized at Walnut Creek, California, and arrived here in 1861 in search of gold, and took the first wagon train to the mountains. The party originally consisted of sixteen members, only three of whom are now living. Deceased was a native of North Carolina. He was born in 1830, and was a nephew of Daniel Boone. The greater part of his life was spent on the frontier. The funeral will take place Sunday.

COLGAN WINS.

Napa Asylum Credit Must Be Turned Over to Him.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SACRAMENTO, April 7.—Today Judge Hughes decided, on demurral, the case of E. P. Colgan vs. the board of managers of the Napa Insane Asylum. Colgan asked for a writ of mandamus to compel the trustees of the asylum to turn over to his custody as the State Controller the sum of \$745,65, representing the amount remaining to the credit of the asylum from a deficiency appropriation of \$45,569.47, made by the Legislature of 1889 to pay for the maintenance of the asylum during the thirty-ninth and fortieth fiscal years. The decision is in favor of Colgan.

GETTING RID OF SCURVY.

Steamer Excelsior Reaches Seattle With Copper River People.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SEATTLE, April 7.—The steamer Excelsior arrived tonight from Copper River, Alaska, with fifty passengers. They report that the scurvy epidemic was abating. There were nineteen cases in the hospital at Copper Center, and ten in the various cabins in that vicinity. There had been no deaths or new cases reported recently.

The body of Rudolph Ellerkamp of Louisville, Ky., who was one of the party of six who perished on the Valdez Glacier, February 27, was brought to Seattle.

Charged With Murder.

OAKLAND, April 7.—John Broderick at the Receiving Hospital Monday night, and Frank Jackson, his alleged assailant, has been charged with murder. Broderick was found on the sidewalk with his skull fractured, and before dying said the injury was inflicted by Jackson, who is a colored man, and is said to be an ex-convict.

Jail Pending the Bill.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—P. J. Van Lobensels, formerly the Netherlands Consul here, has brought suit in the Federal Court to compel C. V. Talmadge to sell the Trask ranch, comprising seventy-nine acres, on the Sacramento River, in accordance with written agreement made in 1898. It is alleged that Talmadge agreed to sell the land for \$11,200.

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DEPUTIES ON GUARD.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—A special from the service force of the Sheriff's office, consisting of twenty-four men, will stand guard at the jail and has been placed on guard at the jail and will be on duty until the trial begins.

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LAMP-chimney Combine.

PITTSBURGH (Pa.), April 7.—The Post says a \$20,000,000 combine of lamp-chimney manufacturers of the United States and Canada of foreign origin, with every indication that the promoters of the enterprise will carry the deal to a successful termination. The factories concerned in the combine comprise every manufacturer of lamp chimneys in the United States.

Fire at Logansport, Ind.

LOGANSPORE, Ind., April 7.—Fire today destroyed the drug store of F. Keezell, the City National Bank, the P. W. Moore building, the G. W. Barlow building and the structure occupied by De Winter & Co. The loss is \$65,000; insurance, half.

Leland's Last Resting Place.

CHICAGO, April 7.—The funeral of Warren Leeland, former proprietor of the Windsor Hotel, in New York, took place today. Rev. John P. Hale officiating. The body was buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

Denied the Impeachment.

SANTA CRUZ, April 7.—In the Superior Court today ex-Tax Collector W. E. Peck pleaded not guilty to indictments against him. His trial was set for May 22.

Grand Hunt for Sealions.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—The California State Fish Commission is about to undertake the task of exterminating the sea lions that infest the waters off the California coast, and which do enormous damage to the fish. Many fishing firms have complained of the increasing herds, and a meeting has been arranged to devise the most humane method of ridding California waters of the pestiferous

animals. The seals on the Seal Rocks at the entrance to the harbor of San Francisco are exempted from any such action by special laws.

ARTHUR MILLER'S SUICIDE.

KEEPER OF THE RHODS AND TOWNSEND HOUSE SHOOTS HIMSELF.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

SACRAMENTO, April 7.—Arthur Miller, one of the best-known hotel-keepers and sporting men in California, proprietor of the Rhoads and Townsend House, a resort for politicians and sporting people, committed suicide this morning by firing a bullet into his brain. Ill-health is the supposed cause.

THIRTEEN DIE.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

third floor. She was found there unconscious by a fireman. Jennie Burns, another servant, jumped from the same window to the extension. She crushed in her skull and is in a critical condition. Nelle Boland, the kitchen maid; Mary Flanagan, parlor maid; Annie Neary and Eva Peterson, the four remaining servants, were later found dead on the fourth floor.

After the firemen had rescued Alice and Jennie Burns from the roof of the Adams house, just before the flames reached that locality, another fireman, who had got in the Andrews home, but the conflagration had gained an extraordinary hold, and it was impossible to force an entrance. A strong wind, blowing from the south, fanned the flames toward the north.

On the north side of the house, a window of the Adams home was broken, and the Adams' son, Al, Adams, the millionaire sporting man, better known as "Al" Adams. His family had been aroused by the tumult. As a servant opened the front window a gust of wind swept the fire in through the open window. The Adams' son began to blaze fiercely. The inmates were panic-stricken by the sudden outbreak of flames. Nelle Quinn and Mamie Vogel, servants, tried to rush down the stairway, but were cut off. The two appeared at a front window, a second story, then crept down a story below. They crouched in terror there. The crowd below shouted that help would soon come. The flames got hotter and nearer to the women.

A policeman and several citizens ran into the adjoining house, and up to the third floor, the burning room, to level with the women. While the citizens held the policeman leaning far out of the window, and lifting the women up, one at a time, swinging them up into the room. They were carried down to the street, and the spectators cheered wildly. In an hour the fire in the Adams house was out. The firemen found the body of Mary Longtin, 60 years old, at the bottom of the stairs leading to the roof. She had been smothered by the smoke, and was not much burned. Clasped tightly in her arms was the body of a little pet dog, a relative.

Almost until dawn the firemen fought the fire in the Andrews house. Several firemen were on the roof when it gave signs of giving way. They had scarcely time to heed the warning when the center of the roof gave way. At 6 o'clock the fire was sufficiently under control to permit a search of the ruins. Then it was that the bodies of two of the St. John children were found. They were carried down and placed by the side of their mother and little brother. St. John, the son, was married to a Miss Andrews, who is married to a niece of Mr. Andrews, arrived. He identified the bodies, arrived. He identified the bodies, arrived.

BRIEFLY SUMMARIZED THE INCIDENTS CONNECTED WITH THE TRAGEDY. THE STATEMENT FROM THE DEFENSE DEFERRED UNTIL MONDAY.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY OUTLINES POINTS TO BE PROVEN.

BRIEFLY

SPORTING RECORD.

NOT "DOUGH" ENOUGH

"MYSTERIOUS" BILLY SMITH
WOULD NOT FIGHT.

Much-discussed Contest With Green
at the National Club Proves
a Wretched Fiasco.

WILD UPROAR BY AUDIENCE

SOME OF THE DISGUSTED ONES
GET THEIR MONEY BACK.

Challenge for Oakland Accepted by
George West—Messenger Boy
Sent from England—Racing
at Bennington.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—The much-disputed fight between George Green and "Mysterious" Billy Smith resulted in a wretched fiasco. After an interminable wait, the 2,000 people who had come to Woodward's Pavilion expecting to witness a contest were obliged to defer that experience, and all that they received from the National Club, under whose auspices the contest was to have taken place, was an exchange of coupons, the new postage board entitling the holder to admission to the next "fight" under the same management, or, if too vigorous protest was made, the money was returned to the disgusted patrons.

At 9:40 p.m. Green came into the ring after a long delay. Smith did not appear, however, and it was announced that he had refused to go on because there was not sufficient money in the house to warrant a contest. He demanded a guarantee of \$2500, whereas the total receipts were given as \$2400.

Green came into the ring prepared to fight, but when he asked that he should demand his part of the purse, when the announcement was made that there would be no fight and tickets would be given to all of those present entitling them to admission to the next fight by the National Club there was a wild uproar by the 2,000 spectators.

Hoots and yells greeted Smith's name, and when finally that eccentric pugilist came into the ring to make a statement, he was met by all sorts of jeers and cat-calls, such as "coward," "quitter," "you're a dead one," and other complimentary epithets.

Other contestants, the popular demand that Smith be heard. Smith simply stated there was not enough money in the house, and consequently he would not go on. He then left the ring, dressed in his street clothes, and went out of the building.

The projected preliminary between Jeffords and Collins, heavy-weights, did not materialize, owing, as it was announced, to the refusal of the club's physicians to pass Collins as in good condition. It was stated that Collins "had a weak heart," and would not be allowed to fight.

FAST WALKING.

Guerrero Sets the Pace in the
Twenty-four-hour Race.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

NEW YORK, April 7.—Thirty-three men started in the twenty-four-hour race-as-you-please footrace at the Grand Central Palace at 10 o'clock tonight. Guerrero, the Mexican, started off in the lead, and covered the first mile in 5m. 40s., finishing up two miles in 13m. 2s. The Mexican cut out a wonderfully fast pace, and held the lead up to the third mile, which was finished in 19m. 20s.

Peter Hegelman then went at a faster pace, and passed the leader in easy fashion. Hegelman sustained the lead which he held by this sprint, and held his own up to the end of the twelfth mile.

At 1 o'clock the leaders were: Peter Hegelman, New York, 23 miles; George Jeffords, Syracuse, 22; Edward J. Tufts, Boston, 21 miles; 9 laps; Thomas Cox, Ann Arbor, 21; John A. Glick, Philadelphia, 21; Albert Feltz, Berlin, 20 miles 3 laps; John J. Skelley, Poughkeepsie, 20; James M. Dean, Boston, 20; Albert Carlson, Stockholm, Sweden, 19 miles 9 laps.

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Henry McAllmont, M.P., Sends Messenger Boy Elsey to America.

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Alger at San Juan.

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, April 7.—Secretary Alger's trip over the military road from Fonce has produced great enthusiasm among the people. At every town he was met by a delegation of citizens and public officials, the demonstration not being exceeded by those given to the first American troops landing on this island.

Oakland Track.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—The weather was fine and track fast.

Five furlongs, selling: Montauk, 100; Powell, 12 to 1, won; Genau, 102 (W. Hartman) second; Jenkins Reid, 10 (Lounsbury) 6 to 1, third; time 1:04. Maud Ferguson, C. H. Harrison, Jr.; Julia, Saintly, Island and Ach also ran.

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Five and a half furlongs: Tulla, more, 107 (F. Powell) 8 to 5, won; Henry, 10 (John Jones) 5 to 1, second; Solstice, 108 (Jones) 9 to 5, third; time 1:09. Melkarth, Sleepy Jane, Purinah, Nilbua, Peach Blossom, Nunucmar, Midas, Alhaja, Strombolia, Gothe, Rio Glenn, Moonsall and Gymnos also ran.

Four furlongs: Flower of Gold, 100 (F. Jones) 2 to 5, won; Rachel C. 90 (J. D. Hartman) 10 to 1, second; time 1:04. Gusto, Falapa, Tres Jolte and Nettie Clark also ran.

Murder and Robbery.

NEW YORK, April 7.—George B. Fern, dealer in dry goods, at No. 138 West Broadway, was found dead on the floor of his room today, with a bullet wound in his right temple. The cash drawers were rifled and Fern's pockets turned inside out.

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Charreus second; Sir Florian third; time 1:04.4.

Rubicon, Tony, Licalizi and Midnight also ran.

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Monometalist second, Spalder third; time 1:03.4.

Selling, six and a half furlongs: Sister Fox won; Tinkler second, Plantain third; time 1:03.

One mile: Duke of Middleburg won; Tyrann second; Etta Daly third; time 1:04.7.

Montgomery Handicap Today.

MEMPHIS (Tenn.) April 7.—Tomorrow at Montgomery Park the annual spring meeting of the Memphis Jockey Club will be inaugurated. The feature of tomorrow's programme is the classical Montgomery Handicap, at a mile and a sixteenth, with \$2000 added by the Jockey Club. Thirteen horses are scheduled to start, and among them may be found some of the best handicap horses on the western turf.

DUBUQUE FAIR MEETING.

DUBUQUE (Iowa) April 7.—George West has accepted Andrew McDowell's challenge to race Oakland against any stallion except Directum Kelley for \$5000, and has selected Tommy Britton. The race will be run at the Dubuque fair meeting.

MILE'S WISH GRANTED.

BEEF COURT OF INQUIRY LETS IN ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY.

One Hundred and Forty-seven Reports on Canned Ox Which Did Not Meet With Favor Good Meat Should Meet With.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Army Beef Inquiry Court decided today to admit as evidence the official reports of army officers concerning the beef supplied to the army during the war with Spain, as requested by Gen. Miles.

The public forenoon session of the court was only of sufficient duration to permit the preferment of this request. Maj. Lee stated that he considered it important that the matter should be finally determined as soon as possible. He also asked for consideration of Gen. Miles' supplementary request that a large number of additional witnesses be summoned.

It was learned that all the reports were brief, and that the court in secret session decided to allow them to be read. There are 147 of them, and they were generally prepared by their authors, after the close of the campaigns in Cuba and Porto Rico and in response to a circular letter.

With reference to the application to have more witnesses called, it is understood that the court will adhere to its determination not to summon any of the list whose testimony would be merely corroborative of that already given.

At the afternoon session Maj. Lee read the reports, all of which pertained to canned beef, and few of which agreed with his quality, though it was generally condemned.

CHINESE REFUGEE.

Kang Yu Wei, Fleeing from the Old Empress, Reaches Victoria.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

VICTORIA, B. C., April 7.—Kang Yu Wei, the Chinese reformer who was deposed and has since been pursued by the Empress Dowager, arrived here today on the steamer Idsumi Maru from Yokohama. He is on his way to London, where he hopes to find a harbor of refuge.

Kang Yu Wei, as Chief Commissioner and Secretary of the Board of Public Works, was the author of the reforms initiated under the old régime. When the Empress Dowager deposed him, a price was put on his head. He fled and got on the British ship Balcaraz. Although pursued by Chinese boats, he reached Hongkong. Thence he came to Victoria. In his search for his life and fearful of assassination even at the hands of his countrymen here, when press representatives presented themselves at the house, they were not even allowed to see the distinguished Chinaman. He had been taken to a room on the second floor of Lee Moon Kow, 10, Canton, government's interpreter, and six burly Chinamen guarded the stairway. Kang Yu Wei wore the usual Chinaman's costume, covered, however, by a large overcoat, while for headgear he wore a Christy hat. He is a medium-sized, intelligent-looking man.

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"LA VIRGEN NEGRA."

THE SINGULAR FIESTA OF THE NEGRO MOTHER OF CHRIST.

A Visit to Her Sacred Shrine in the Outskirts of Matanzas — Scenes and Incidents of a Cuban Celebration.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

MATANZAS, March 14.—Early yesterday morning we came over from Havana—a four hours' run by the Central Railway—to witness the annual fiesta of "La Virgen Negra," the negro Virgin, which is celebrated with greater eclat in Matanzas than anywhere else on the island. Nobody seems able to account for a colored Mother of Christ except the dusky race on earth, who contend that theirs is the complexion natural to man, and the lighter shades but miserable adulterations. I have seen several representations of her in churches of Mexico, Peru and Brazil, and doubtless they exist in other Spanish-American countries. One is prepared for saddle-hued Saint Augustines as that worthy was a Moor, but the raison d'être of a black Virgin remains a mystery. She does not appear in the Cuban capital, where living negroes abound, but in Matanzas where the sons and daughters of Ham are comparatively few, their church in her honor. It stands just beyond the outskirts of the city, on top of the ridge that divides the valley. It was built nearly two centuries ago, by a plump Catalan grandee, to commemorate some important happenings in the history of his race. On the first year of its existence it was held in the old cemetery—March 13 and September 23; but its doors are always open, and true believers—mostly of the colored race—come daily to invoke the Virgin's blessing and leave before her shrine their votive offerings—candles, fruits, turtle doves and fragrant flowers.

At Matanzas station we selected the least rickety volante in sight and drove out quickly to take a look at the famous Virgin in advance of the crowd. Rattling along the narrow city streets, across the stone bridge of San Juan, through the arched gateway of Bella Mar and the squared purleus beyond, we found the heat of early spring intense, like that of midsummer in California. But higher up on the hill slopes a breeze blew fresh and cool from off the Caribbean Sea, and we vented new sighs. The good people of Matanzas did not neglect their homes above the stifling port.

The Church of La Virgen Negra is a quaint structure of time-mellowed stone, surrounded by a gilt cross and surrounded by high walls of massive limestone. Its whitewashed exterior gives a wide view of city, harbor and adjacent country, the Spanish soldiers made it a redoubt, at the now historic time when Blanco's mule met its death from American guns. Among other vandal acts, they cut down many of the trees of oak that once shaded the inclosure—brought when baby trees from the Balearic Island—and knocked out embrasures in the walls. Today the interior is bare and cheerless beyond compare. We found the altar heaped with sea shells, and the sacristy a dark, damp, musty grotto, significant of some incident in the history of the Virgin, who is believed to be particularly mindful of sea-faring people. The sacred image of wood is rather squat and square, with face and hands of inky blackness and features of featureless blue eyes and blonde hair. It was superbly dressed in purple satin, embroidered with gold, a jeweled tiara above the yellow curls, and a great many rings upon the wooden fingers and strung on a chain around the neck—the gifts of faithful followers.

We climbed the tottering stairs to the belfry, and were repaid for our toil by the glorious view unfolded. Sitting among the rusty bells, the largest of which was cast in Barcelona 223 years ago, amid hundreds of tiny chimes, we saw the sun high in the sky, and regarding us with bright, impudent eyes—we looked over two lovely valleys and a broad expanse of shining water. Below lay the shabby old town, asleep in the sunshine, its 48,000 inhabitants apparently all dead or gone off on a holiday. A quiet bay in front and the distant mountains rising in mist, reminding one of the Berkshires Hills on the Blue Ridge of Virginia. On the left of the ridge lay the far-famed Vado of Yumurí, dotted with palms, carpeted with richest vegetation and adorned with streams like silvery ribbons; on the right, Matanzas Valley stretching westward till it merged in the tropical jungle. No forests are left in this part of Cuba. The mountains—so-called, though none of them are more than 3000 feet high—are covered with prickly chaparral so thick that it can be penetrated only by use of the machete. It was a perfect summer day, except that there were few signs of insect life, and one missed the songs of birds. No cheerful note of robin, whip-poor-will or phoebe made the air more agreeable than the shrill scream of the parrot or the general voice of the chirpy was to be heard. Cuban used to have birds galore—cardinals, orioles, tanquilles, quail, plover and countless other kinds—what has become of them all? Alas, the hordes of starving reconquestors and almost equally hungry "patriots" have eaten up all, and ate them, a year ago. The Spanish soldiers, being in better position for astronomical choice, used to stow the tiny bodies in grease and garlic; the rest were glad enough to get them "sola." Originally a lazy buzzard floated overhead with an eye single to carrion; but even that is now extinct in the island, thanks to American cleanliness, and the vultures begin to grow thin. A railway train, steaming out of Matanzas for Santa Clara, Sagua la Grande and Chivitos, looked in the distance like a child's toy; and the procession already forming in the narrow streets below might have stood for citizens of Lilliput.

Hurrying back to town in order to miss none of the fiesta ceremonies, our volante dashed down the slopes, closely followed by barking canines and lean cur. Every minute the sun grew brighter, not a breath of air stirring below the hilltops, the heat rising from the dry, white road and dust-laden foliage, and fairly quivering in the atmosphere.

Arrived at the outlying section of palm-thatched huts each shaped like an inverted V, sat at a low table and tented with a surmising number of idle, hopeless-looking men, women and naked children, our beggar-following increased to a crowd. Strange to say, there are few signs of cultivation in the environs of this poverty-cursed town.

Whether the people are too poor to till land or make gardens, or too poor to buy seeds, or if "conditions" not apparent to foreigners forbids, I do not know. It seems to me, however, that if the Red Cross, or some other benevolent power, were to utilize the many acres of seemingly waste land by planting them with the most nutritious vegetables, apportioning it out to families and compelling them to care for and harvest the crops—it would be true charity to feed them on free rations for an indefinite length of time.

On a slight slope of the road to town we passed a beautiful villa, its white walls and pillars front gleaming amid sapodille, orange and mango trees. Palms and olive trees lifting their heads in the center of the house walls tell of a Moorish inner court; and the sideyards are gay with pink and white geraniums, scarlet poinsettias and royal purple hibiscus. But the silence of death hangs over all, for

the splendid place is quite deserted. Our intelligent cocheo related his history. The residence is considered the finest in the entire province. It contains a well-filled art gallery and imported furniture that was alone the admiration of the people. The owner, a rich Spaniard, died last year, leaving his sugar plantations in the valley, besides three thousand acres of the best tobacco lands in the world. Five years ago it seemed beyond the range of possibility that he could ever find himself a poor man. Early in the war, insurgents burned his sugar estate, destroying his mills and machinery, and in a few hours sent skyward in flame and smoke property worth two or three million dollars. Fearing for his own life and the safety of his family, the Spaniard hastily gathered together what he could still possess in another country, leaving all he possessed in Cuba to be sold by agents. But nobody was buying much in those nefastos días. Some of the richest plantations on the island brought only \$6 an acre, and others equally good could not be sold at any price. The Spaniard, however, had a yearly income of several hundred thousand dollars, brought only \$10,000 in the lump. During the war, the abandoned mansion in the outskirts of Matanzas, at the mercy of both armies and all the guerrillas, was broken down and bands of the time was absolutely helpless for nobody would have accepted it as a gift if obliged to try living in it. Probably the house cost in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million; and, in the opinion of our cocheo, might be purchased today for \$500,000."

Here is a valuable hint to home-seekers Americans. There are other abandoned palaces like this, scattered all over the island, which might be bought for a tithe of their original value and converted into ideal residences. The beauty, salubrity, purity of water, and easy railway and steam facilities comprise to make Matanzas a far more eligible place for American resort than Nassau and other points to which our countrymen and women flock by thousands every season. Two or three million dollars judiciously expended in Matanzas would put it on a par with Nice and the Riviera and make it a central watering place for the world.

When we reached the central portion of the town the streets that erstwhile looked so deserted were filled with merry maskers. Ladies in Spanish costume, wearing hats in masks of silk, tulle and lace, and powdered with gold, were shouting and handing jester with everybody they met, both friends and strangers. Presently barbaric music was heard, a weird sound like the beating of tom-toms, and the revelry began. The corner swept a motley procession. It was headed by a score of stalwart negroes, bearing aloft effigies of saints, the most honored figures being naturally the Black Virgin and St. Augustine. Following were the gayest and sexiest of hundred men, women and children, of all conditions and shades of complexion. Most of them were more or less darkly colored, and while a few sported a gorgeous holiday raiment, others were scarcely adorned for decency, with here and there a half-grown child as naked as the mirth he was born. All were shouting and singing at the tops of their voices; and while the leaders kept step with the monotonous rhythm, keeping the ground well beaten, the rest, like the ghosts in the ghost dance, the more excited females were whirling like tops down the dusty street in a dance à la Egyptienne. Such a heterogeneous crowd! I have seen King Carnival in many countries, but never anything like this. The pavements were lined with well-dressed ladies and gentlemen, thousands of children tooted horns and shook noisy rattles like the Mexican metracas, while the barking of dogs added to the noise. In the ghost dance, the more excited females were whirling like tops down the dusty street in a dance à la Egyptienne. Such a heterogeneous crowd!

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SPORTING RECORD.

NOT "DOUGH" ENOUGH

"MYSTERIOUS" BILLY SMITH
WOULD NOT FIGHT.Much-discussed Contest With Green
at the National Club Proves a Wretched Fiasco.

WILD UPROAR BY AUDIENCE

SOME OF THE DISGUSTED ONES
GET THEIR MONEY BACK.Challenge for Oakland Accepted by
George West—Messenger Boy
Sent from England—Racing
at Benning's.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—The much-discussed fight between George Green and "Mysterious" Billy Smith resulted in a wretched fiasco. After an interminable wait, the 2000 people who had come to Woodward's Pavilion expecting to witness a contest were obliged to defer that experience, and all that they received from the National Club, under whose auspices the contest was to have taken place, was an exchange of coupons, the new pasteboard entitling the holder to admission to the next "fight" under the same management, or, if too vigorous protest was made, the money was returned to the disgusted patrons.

At 9:40 p.m. Green came into the ring after a long delay. Smith did not appear, however, and it was announced that he had refused to go on because there was not sufficient money in the house to warrant a contest. He demanded a guarantee of \$2500, whereas the total receipts were given as \$2400.

Green came into the ring prepared to fight, and said he would do what he could to vindicate his part of the dispute. When the announcement was made that there would be no fight and tickets would be given to all of those present entitling them to admission to the next fight by the National Club there was a wild uproar by the 2000 people present.

Hotheads, among whom Green and Smith's names are well known, threatened a pugilist came into the ring to make a statement, he was met by all sorts of jeers and cat-calls, such as "coward," "quitter," "you're a dead one," and other uncomplimentary things. Finally Captain Lee, in charge of the police, demanded that Smith be removed. Smith simply stated there was not enough money in the house, and consequently he would not go on. He then left the ring, dressed in his street clothes, and went out of the building.

There was a prolonged preliminary between Jefford and Collins, heavy-weights, did not materialize owing as it was announced, to the refusal of the club's physicians to pass Collins as in good condition. It was stated that Collins "had a weak heart" and would not be allowed to fight.

FAST WALKING.

Guerrero Sets the Pace in the
Twenty-four-hour Race.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

NEW YORK, April 7.—Thirty-three men started in the twenty-four-hour go-as-you-please footrace at the Grand Central Palace at 10 o'clock tonight. Guerrero, the Mexican, started off in the lead, and covered the first mile in 5m. 40s., finishing up two miles in 13m. 2s. The Mexican cut out a wonderfully fast pace, and held the lead up to the third mile, which was finished in 19m. 20s.

Peter Hegelman then went at a fast pace and passed the leader in easy fashion. Hegelman sustained the lead which he acquired by this split, and held his own up to the end of the twelfth mile.

At 1 o'clock the leaders were: Peter Hegelman, New York, 23 miles; George Cox, Brooklyn, 22; Edward J. Touhey, Brooklyn, 21 miles; 9 laps; Thomas Cox, Ann Arbor, 21; John Glick, Philadelphia, 21; Albert Fells, Berlin, 20 miles 3 laps; John J. Skelley, Poughkeepsie, 20; James M. Dean, Boston, 20; Albert Carlson, Stockholm, Sweden, 19 miles 9 laps.

RIVAL OF JAGGERS.

Henry McCallum, M.P., Sends Messenger Boy Elsey to America.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

LONDON, April 7.—The district messenger boy, Elsey, who left London during the afternoon of April 1 for California, in order to rival the recent trip of Jagger, the messenger boy sent to the United States by Richard Harding Davis, was sent on his trip by Henry McCallum, member of Parliament for Newmarket in the Conservative interest, and well known as a lover of sport. The boy sailed on the *Etruria*.

On Oakland Track.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—The weather was fine and track fast. Five furlongs: selling: Montanus, 10 (F. Powell) 7 to 1, won; Genau, 102 (W. Narvaez) 25 to 1, second; Jenkins Reid, 102 (Louvillier) 60 to 1, third; time 1:01s. Maude Ferguson, C. H. Harrison, Jr.; Juva, Saintly, Bland and Ach also ran.

One and one-eighth miles: selling: One and one-half furlongs: Flora, 103 (G. Jones) 5, won; Ranch, 90 (F. Powell) 8 to 1, won; Genau, 102 (W. Narvaez) 25 to 1, second; Jenkins Reid, 102 (Louvillier) 60 to 1, third; time 1:01s. Maude Ferguson, C. H. Harrison, Jr.; Juva, Saintly, Bland and Ach also ran.

Zelaya Going to Move.

MANAGUA, April 7.—President Zelaya intends to move the seat of government, April 14, temporarily, to Jinotepo, in the mountains, southeast of Managua. It is rumored that he expects to visit the United States and Europe this summer.

Murder and Robbery.

NEW YORK, April 7.—George E. Foster, dealer in dry goods, at No. 1203 West Madison street, was found dead on the floor of his store today, with a bullet wound in his right temple. The cash drawers were rifled and Fern's pockets turned inside out.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES

Day Dispatches Condensed.

A special to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch from Carlinville, Ill., says the strike of hoisting engineers in the Fourth Illinois District is over, and the miners resumed operations yesterday.

The Paris Voltaire, which published an account of the evidence given before the Court of Cassation by M. Paleologue, published yesterday, is now in the hands of the so-called secret dossier, Rosenthal is not connected with Dreyfus, except as regards a letter mentioning him, which is dated after his condemnation, and is therefore unimportant.

Night Dispatches Condensed.

Yesterday Judge Hobson of the Osceola (Iowa) District Court sentenced J. H. Easton, ex-president of the First National Bank of Des Moines to five years' imprisonment, he having been convicted of fraud.

The Barry Dock directors have accepted American tenders for the construction of several locomotives. They then will get quick credit at a price \$600 per engine, with equal and perhaps better workmanship, as compared with the English tenders.

It is asserted Rome accepts a loan of \$100,000 to help the London Daily Mail that the Italian warships have already landed troops at San Mun Bay, province of Chi Kiang, China, where the Italian government has been seeking a nine-year lease of a naval base and coaling station.

Selling, four furlongs: Merrily won,

Monometallist second, Spalder third; time 0:52 4-5.

Selling, six and a half furlongs: Sister Fox won, Tinkler second, Plantain third; time 1:25.

One mile: Duke of Middleburg won, Tyran second, Eliza Daly third; time 1:47.

Montgomery Handicap Today.

MEMPHIS (Tenn.) April 7.—Tomorrow at Montgomery Park the annual spring meeting of the Memphis Jockey Club opens. The chief feature of tomorrow's programme is the classical Montgomery Handicap, at a mile and a sixteenth, with \$2000 added by the Jockey Club. Thirteen horses are scheduled to start, and among them may be found some of the best handicap horses on the western turf.

Dubuque Fall Meeting.

DUBUQUE (Iowa) April 7.—George West has accepted Andrew McDowell's challenge to race Oakland against any stallion except Directum Kelley for \$5000, and has selected Tommy Britton. The race will be run at the Dubuque fall meeting.

MILES'S WISH GRANTED.

BEEF COURT OF INQUIRY LETS IN ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY.

One Hundred and Forty-seven Reports on Canned Ox Which Did not Meet With Favor Good Meat Should Meet With.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Army Beef Inquiry Court decided today to admit as evidence the official reports of army officers concerning the beef supplied to the army during the war with Spain, as requested by Gen. Miles.

The public forenoon session of the court was only of sufficient duration to permit the preference of this request. Maj. Lester Lee said that he considered it important that the matter should be finally determined as soon as possible. He also asked for consideration of Gen. Miles' supplementary request, that a large number of additional witnesses be summoned.

It was learned that all the reports were brief, and that the court in secret session decided to allow them to be read. There are 147 of them, and they were generally prepared by their authors, after the close of the campaigns in Cuba and Porto Rico and in response to

With reference to the application to have more witnesses called, it is understood that the court will adhere to its determination not to summon any of the list whose testimony would be merely corroborative of that already given.

At the afternoon session Maj. Lee read the reports, all of which pertained to canned beef, and few of which agreed as to its quality, though it was generally condemned.

CHINESE REFUGEE.

Kang Yu Wei, Fleeing from the Old Empress, Reaches Victoria.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

VICTORIA, B. C., April 7.—Kang Yu Wei, the Chinese reformer who was deposed and has since been pursued by the Empress Dowager, arrived here today on the steamer Idsum Maru from Yokohama. He is on his way to London, where he hopes to find a harbor of refuge.

Kang Yu Wei, as Chief Commissioner and secretary of the Board of Public Works, was responsible for the reforms initiated under the old régime.

Jefford and Collins, heavy-weights, did not materialize owing as it was announced, to the refusal of the club's physicians to pass Collins as in good condition. It was stated that Collins "had a weak heart" and would not be allowed to fight.

Questions of Law.

(This department is edited by J. C. Welles, author of "Practical Jurisprudence," "Law and Fact," "Properties of Married Women," "Jurisdiction of Courts," etc. All questions of general public interest will be answered in the columns. Others will be answered by mail without charge if stamp is inclosed for reply.)

C. S. W. writes: Two people, a man and a woman, own equal parts of a twenty-acre ranch. One of them also holds a \$5000 mortgage on the ranch at 10 per cent. interest, as a protection to both parties, so no outsider could foreclose. The man is restive that the woman holds this mortgage and declares that when it is due it shall pass into other hands. Can he force this? Suppose he pays off his half of the mortgage, would not the other half still be a claim on the whole ranch? The ranch is not divided. Could the man have a commission appointed, and the ranch divided when the woman does not wish it done? The woman is willing to sell her interest much below cost. This man and woman are not relatives; only connected by marriage, and not husband and wife.

There is a large house on the ranch, making it impossible to divide the ranch justly. Could I not insist that the ranch be sold and the proceeds divided, instead of the land divided? I am content to have things remain as they are, but he feels I am not satisfied with the accounts.

Since December, 1898, he has signed his check "Manager." Can he claim a salary with no such arrangement having been agreed upon? He receives all the money and runs the ranch as he pleases.

H. W. C. writes: I have taken out life insurance policy with a company in another State. On entering I paid \$1000 for a certain sum, and toward a reserve fund, but was given two years in which to pay it, signing four notes for the amount, each payable six months apart. Before any of these notes fall due I am dissatisfied with the company and wish to withdraw my policy. Could I have a company to pay these notes? I have already paid the entrance fee and all assessments up to date.

I know of no ground on which you can resell the payment of the notes you have signed, unless you can't afford to pay them.

J. H. A. writes: My wife's mother has farm in Kansas. She left there and came to California in 1895. In the spring of 1898, my wife's mother died and the three children that were not of age chose an administrator and also guardian. They claimed we had no voice in the matter, as we were out of the State. The administrator rented the farm to a man named Lee, and after a year or so they threw the administrator out, so there is no administrator now, but the one that is renting the farm is guardian of the children under age. Now we would like to have the administration of this farm. How can we do this? Can we get the lawyer back there and have the farm sold and get our share out of it? If so, would the lawyer's fees come out of our share alone or out of all of them?

The decree of the court is sufficient for the administrator appointed.

You can bring action where the land lies for a partition of the property.

The guardian can be required to make full settlement of all rents and profits.

If on partition, the farm cannot be divided, it can be sold, and the proceeds divided.

I suppose the administrator fully accounted when he surrendered the trust.

As to attorney's fees of partition, the court can apportion all expenses at its discretion.

A. L. writes: I met him several times on street. Each time he said he had left the wheel in Riverside, and would return the bicycle by January 1, at the latest. He never returned it. I wrote several times asking for the letter, we were not returning though each case my address was placed on the envelope. In February and March I met him several times on street. Each time he said he had left the wheel in Riverside, and would return the bicycle by January 1, at the latest. He never returned it. I wrote several times asking for the letter, we were not returning though each case my address was placed on the envelope. In February and March I met him several times on street. Each time he said he had left the wheel in Riverside, and would return the bicycle by January 1, at the latest. He never returned it. I wrote several times asking for the letter, we were not returning though each case my address was placed on the envelope. In February and March I met him several times on street. 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"LA VIRGEN NEGRA."

THE SINGULAR FIESTA OF THE NEGRO MOTHER OF CHRIST.

A Visit to Her Sacred Shrine in the Outskirts of Matanzas — Scenes and Incidents of a Cuban Celebration.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

MATANZAS, March 14.—Early yesterday morning we came over from Havana—a four hours' run by the Central Railway—to witness the annual fiesta of "La Virgen Negra," the negro Virgin, which is celebrated with greater eclat in Matanzas than anywhere else on the island. Nobody seems able to account for a colored Mother of Christ except the dusky race on earth, who contend that theirs is the complexion natural to man, and the lighter shades but miserable adulterations. I have seen several representations of her in churches of Mexico, Peru and Brazil, and doubtless they exist in other Spanish-Catholic countries. One is prepared for saddle-hued Saint Augustines as that worthy was a Moor, but the raiment d'etre of a black Virgin remains a mystery. She does not appear in the Cuban capital, where living negroes abound, but in Matanzas where sons and daughters of Ham are comparatively few there is a church in her honor, and just beyond the city on the skirts of the cliff on top of the ridge that divides the valley. It was built nearly two centuries ago, by a plump Catalán grande, to commemorate some important happenings in the history of his family. Only twice a year are services held in it, but just before the 13th and September 23; but its doors are always open and true believers—mostly of the colored race—come daily to invoke the Virgin's blessing and leave before her shrine their votive offerings of shells, first fruits, turds and fragrant flowers.

At Matanzas we selected the least rickety violet in sight and drove out quickly to take a look at the famous Virgin in advance of the crowd. Rattling along the narrow city streets, across the stone bridge of San Juan, through the aristocratic neighborhood of La Manzana, we found ourselves bound, we found the heat of early spring intense like that of midsummer in California. But higher up on the hill slopes a breeze blew fresh and cool from over the Caribbean Sea, and we entered and saw that the good people of Matanzas did not erect their homes above the stifling port.

The Church of La Virgen Negra is a quaint structure of time-mellowed stone, surmounted by a gilt cross and surrounded by high walls of masonry. Because of its position commanding the view of city, harbor and adjacent country, the Spanish soldiers made it a redoubt, at the now historic time when Blanco's mule met its death from American guns. Among other vandal acts they cut down many of the gnarled old oak trees that once shaded the church—burnt them, wrote baby names on the Baltic Island—knocked out embrasures in the walls. Today the interior is bare and cheerless beyond compare. We found the altar heaped with sea shells, and the shrine decorated to represent a submarine, the significance of some incident in the history of the Virgin. It is believed to be particularly mindful of sea-faring people. The sacred image of wood is rather squat and square, with face and hands of inky blackness and incongruous features of blue eyes and a blonde wig. It was superbly dressed in a white robe, studded with gold, a jeweled tiara above the yellow curls, and a great many rings upon the wooden fingers and strung on a chain around the neck—the gifts of sea-faring followers.

We climbed the tattered stairs to the pulpit, and were repaid for our toil by the glorious view unfolded. Sitting among the rusty bells, the largest of which was cast in Barcelona 22 years ago amid hundreds of tiny chimes, we dangled about the hot walls and regarded us with bright, active eyes—we looked over two lovely valleys and a broad expanse of shining water. Below lay the shabby old town, asleep in the sunshine, its 48,000 inhabitants apparently all dead or gone off to Madrid, the tranquil bay in front and the distant mountains veiled in mist, reminding one of the Berkshires Hills on the Blue Ridge of Virginia. On the left of the ridge lay the far-famed Vale of Yumuri, dotted with palms, carpeted with richest vegetation and adorned with streams like silvery ribbons; on the right, Matanzas Valley stretching westward till it disappears in the tropical jungle. No forests are left in this part of Cuba. The mountains—so-called, though none of them are more than 3000 feet high—are covered with prickly chaparral, so thick that it can be penetrated only by means of the machete. It was a perfect summer day, except that there were few signs of insect life, and one missed the songs of birds. No cheerful note of robin, whippoorwill or phoebe made the air resounding, nor the shrill scream of the parrot or the gay voice of the chirpy was to be heard. Chanted to have birds galore—cardinals, orioles, tanquilles, quail, plover and countless other kinds—what has become of them all? Alas, the hordes of starving reconnoitring and almost equally hungry "mangos" of both arms clapped and ate them, yes, ate. The Spanish soldiers, being in better position for astronomical choice, used to stew the tiny bodies in grease and garlic; the rest were glad enough to get them "sola." Occasionally a lazy buzzard floated overhead with an eye single to carrion; but even that in the absence of game in the island, thanks to American cleanliness, and the vultures begin to grow thin. A railway train, steaming out of Matanzas for Santa Clara, Sagua la Grande and Cienfuegos, looked in the distance like a child's toy; and the procession already forming in the narrow streets below might have stood for citizens of Liliput.

Hurrying back to town in order to miss none of the fiesta ceremonies, we volante dashed down the slopes, closely followed by bringers and lean curers. Every minute the sun grew hotter, not a breath of air stirring below the hilltops, the heat rising from the dry, white road and dust-laden foliage, and fairly quivering in the atmosphere. Arrived at the outlying section of palm-leaf huts, each shaped like an inverted V, open at both ends and tenanted with a semi-savage crew of idle, hopeless-looking men, women and naked children, our beggar-following increased to a crowd. Strange to say, there are few signs of cultivation in the environs of this poverty-cursed town. Whether the people are too ill, or too lazy, or too poor to cultivate, or too poor to buy seeds, or if "conditions" not apparent to foreigners forbids, I do not know. It seems to me, however, that if the Red Cross, or some other benevolent power, were to utilize the many acres of seemingly waste land by planting vegetables, apportioning it out to families and compelling them to care for and harvest the crops—it would be true charity than to feed them on free rations for an indefinite length of time.

On a slightly slope of the road to town we passed a beautiful villa, its white walls and pillars front gleaming amid sapodilla, orange and mango trees. Palms and olive trees lifting their heads in the center of the house walls tell of a Moorish inner court; and the sideyards are gay with pink and white oleanders, scarlet pomegranates and royal purple hibiscus—but the silence of death hangs over all, for the silence of death hangs over all, for

the splendid place is quite deserted. Our Indian cochee relatives in the vicinity. The residence is considered the finest in the entire province. It contains a well-filled art gallery and imported furniture that was alone the admiration of the people. The owner, a once wealthy Spaniard, possessed rich sugar plantations, little way back in the village, besides three fine acre of the best tobacco lands in the world. Five years ago it seemed beyond the range of possibility that he could ever find himself a poor man. Early in the war insurgents had invaded his sugar estate, destroying miles and machine, and for a few hours sent up smoke and fire property worth two or three million dollars. Fearing for his own life and the safety of his family, the Spaniard hastily gathered together what he could and fled to the mother country, leaving his wife and children to be sold by agents. But nobody was buying much in those nefastos dias. Some of the richest plantations on the island brought only \$6 an acre, and others equally good could not be sold at any price. The sefior's tobacco property, the only one left, was a year ago sold for \$1000. FANNIE BRIGHAM WARD.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, April 1, 1899.
H. T. Coffin to Los Angeles Building Company, lot 17, block 1, West Los Angeles.

Herbert W. Vickery to Jeanie Howard, part of waters of Arroyo Seco, \$1.

S. T. Wadsworth, Mary A. Wadsworth, R. W. Poldexter and Madeline R. Poldexter to C. E. Fulman, lots 1 to 4, Fulman's subdivision, \$14,500.

John J. McCullough to Eldridge M. Fowler, lot 1, 1, W. G. McGregor's subdivision, \$1.

Mr. P. A. Higgins to Eller H. Spencer, lot 27, block 2, Shafer & Lanterman's subdivision, \$1.

John L. Wicks to Anna Lee Mansfield, lot 11, block 2, C. Lutes tract, \$125.

John L. Wicks to W. A. Hammel, Sheriff, to S. T. Northcott and W. W. Northcott, lot 11 and part 12, Garbolina, Cooper, Smith & Porter tract, part block M, Mott tract, part block 17, block 2, Shafer & Lanterman's subdivision, \$12,500.

Victor Heights; part lots 3 and 4, Business Center tract; lots 17 and 26, W. V. Shook's tract, part lots 6, 7, 11; part lots 2 and 5, lots 3, 9, 10, 17 and 18, Bixby tract, \$465.

Same to same, part lots 6, 11, lots 15 and 16, block 2, Shafer & Lanterman's subdivision, \$12,500.

Block 3, M. L. Wick's subdivision tract, lots 19, 23, block 3, M. L. Wick's subdivision tract, block 2, Shafer & Lanterman's subdivision, \$12,500.

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Block 4, M. L. Wick's subdivision tract, lots 21, 25 and 27, Goodwin tract; lots 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 8

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Soreness in Stomach,
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HUDYAN.
50c.

J. R. Smith I am a thousand times obliged to you for your Hudyant it has relieved me of that soreness in stomach. I can now eat whatever I please, and it don't hurt me.

J. R. SMITH.

John Johnson The value of Hudyant is beyond estimate. I can now eat anything that comes my way, and with a relish, too. I am very thankful to you.

Nimshew, B. C.

J. Q. Tracy Hudyant is everything that you claim for it. My stomach don't trouble me any more, and I can sleep well at night. My appetite is splendid since I took Hudyant. I will always recommend Hudyant.

J. Q. TRACY.

Mrs. F. M. Larsen Sends Congratulations now clean. What I eat does me good. Am gaining in weight.

MRS. F. M. LARSEN.

John A. Conniff Endorses Hudyant. I have more faith in Hudyant than in any other medicine, and why? Because it cured me of dyspepsia. My stomach is in splendid shape now and my breath has not that offensive odor. Have no pain nor distress.

Auburn, Cal.

John Sperl If any one wants to know about Hudyant they may write me. All symptoms are gone. My memory is splendid now, and my appetite good. Hudyant will cure stomach disorders I know.

JOHN SPERL.

Miss Louisa Meyer I do not need to take your Hudyant any more, for my stomach and bowels are in good condition. Hudyant not only relieved me, but it cured me for good. Have not needed any medicine for several weeks now.

MISS LOUISA MEYER.

HUDYANT cures diseases of the Blood and Nerves, Nervousness, Weakness, Exhausted Nerve Vitality, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Locomotor Ataxia, Paralysis, Headache, Sleeplessness, Despondency, Mental Depression, Hysteria, Neuralgia, Pain in Side and Back, Epileptic Fits, Palpitation of Heart, Nervous Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Mental Worry, Early Decay, Constipation, all Female Weaknesses, Suppression of Periods, Pale and Sallow complexions.

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Redwood City, Cal. March 16, 1899.

DR. M. A. McLAUGHLIN, Dear Sir: I hope you will pardon my negligence in not writing since I purchased your belt. The belt has helped me wonderfully. I have been able to walk and ride about this month, having but a slight backache and little or no pain. I shall take great pleasure in recommending your belt. It has helped me so much already that I shall continue to use it.

EMELIE M. KELTING.

Are you sick of drugging? If so, try something new. Let me prove to you how pleasant my new method is. It pours life into the nerves and organs, and makes a quick cure. Call on me, or send for my book, free.

Dr. M. A. McLaughlin,
204 South Broadway, corner Second Street,
Los Angeles, Cal.
Office Hours, 8 to 6; evenings 7 to 8; Sundays 10 to 1. Never sold in drug stores.

MISSIONARY BODIES.

Anniversary Celebrated and Annual Meeting Held.

The eleventh anniversary of the Woman's Home Missionary Union was celebrated yesterday at the East Los Angeles Congregational Church with an appropriate programme. Papers were read by Mrs. Kinney of Claremont, Mrs. Brackett, Pasadena; Mrs. Peterson, Chicago; Miss Emily Peck, Los Angeles, and Miss Anna D. Kepp of Detroit. Mrs. Findlay of this city gave a talk, and Mrs. Warren F. Day made the closing address.

The ninth annual meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Pacific Coast was held at the same place the previous day, with a large attendance. The address of welcome was made by Mrs. C. P. Dorland, and papers were read by Mrs. E. M. Pease of Claremont, and Mrs. J. H. Williams, vice-president for Los Angeles district, Mrs. A. C. Clark, San Bernardino, Mrs. H. K. Smith, San Diego, Mrs. Hayden De Lany, superintendent of young people's work, Miss Mary Marden: children's work, Mrs. D. C. Morris, literature, Mrs. C. Blaikie, cradle roll work, Mrs. E. W. Pease, auditor, Mrs. H. W. Lathe. These officers constitute the executive board.

Foresters' Entertainment.

An entertainment was given at Music Hall last evening under the auspices of the National Educational Association's convention to be held here in July. In fact, it is not probable that anything which will be presented during that convention will be of greater interest than the subjects presented by J. Liberty Tadd, the apostle of the development of the initiative faculties of the youth in the public schools. The ideas of Prof. Tadd are democratic in the ex-

BRAIN FACTORIES.

PROF. J. LIBERTY TADD ON MANUAL TRAINING.

How Philadelphia Children are Taught to Think by Looking at Nature.

STUDY THINGS, NOT SYMBOLS.

DRAWING WITH BOTH HANDS, WITH EQUAL FACILITY.

Stereopticon Views of Work in Drawing, Molding and Carving in the Schools of the City of Brotherly Love.

At yesterday's session of the Teachers' Institute Los Angeles had something of a foretaste of the benefits of the newly-organized Relief Committee of the Independent Order of Foresters of the city, for the benefit of Gardner's Orchestra. W. C. Perry, High Secretary of California, explained the objects and aims of the Relief Committee, and the remainder of the programme was as follows: Reading, "Our Flag," Mrs. Thomas Watson Young; reading, "A Critical Situation," Dr. J. H. Williams; reading, "The Chorus," Mrs. E. W. Pease; solo, "The Doom of Claudius and Cynthia," R. W. Martin; solo, selected, Mr. Miller; reading, "The Miner Prophets," Mrs. Thomas Watson Young; "Annie Laurie," Athenian Ladies' Quartette, composed of Misses C. L. White, D. V. Brown, Mrs. Brown and Miss J. E. Williams. The entertainment was followed by dancing.

WRITE immediately to the editor of the Times Home Study Circle for a booklet telling all about how to obtain a university education at home.

WATCHES cleaned, 75c; mainsprings, 50c; crystals, 10c. Patton, No. 214 S. Broadway.

curbed; allowed to well up in all fullness and freedom. Then it will seek its own channel and broaden until it reaches the ocean, for where it came, it forced along the narrow grooves and ruts of traditional mediocrity, the quantity and the quality ever decreases, until it gradually reaches the sandy desert of aimlessness and is lost and dispersed. The only safe road to follow are those that well up from within; that inspired our sage Emerson to say:

"These rules were writ in human heart
By Him who built the day."

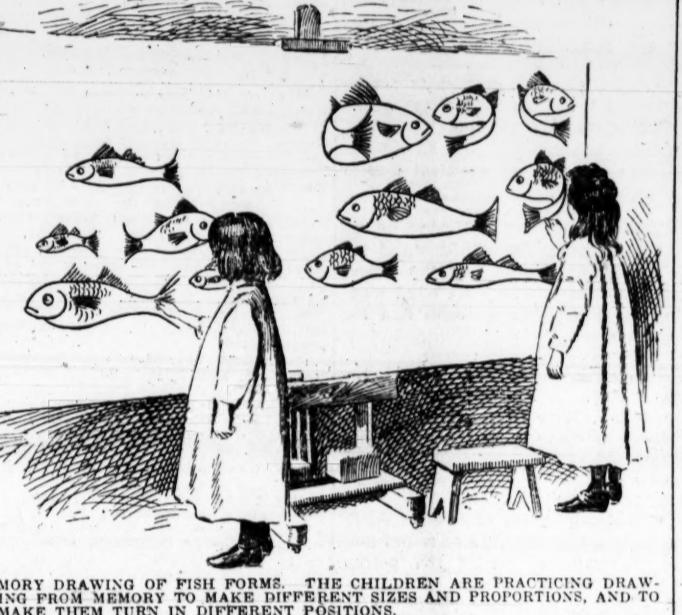
The pillars of the universe.
Not firmer based than they."

In closing, I must claim, that, to get rational manual training, a reformation is necessary in the traditional schools. Manual training is not a mere method of using certain tools; it is as I have pointed out (1) a mode of thought expression that recognizes the potential and creative capacities before anything else, and (2) provide for freedom of expression. This can only be well done during the nascent period of growth in structure, and during development of complexity in function, by physical coordination, and (3) by ministering to the right things in life with the instincts, heredity, and environment, and no teacher should dare to deal with the subject who is not familiar with these three immense powers."

THE ART PORTRAYED.

A Large Audience Listens to Prof. Tadd's Lecture.

The assembly room of the High School was crowded to its utmost yesterday afternoon to listen to the lecture by Prof. Tadd, on his methods,



MEMORY DRAWING OF FISH FORMS. THE CHILDREN ARE PRACTICING DRAWING FROM MEMORY TO MAKE DIFFERENT SIZES AND PROPORTIONS, AND TO MAKE THEM TURN IN DIFFERENT POSITIONS.

treme, being adapted to every grade and condition of pupils, though meeting the greatest need, probably, among the mass of pupils who are forced to leave school before they have passed through the grammar grades.

Prof. Tadd is a graduate of one of the best art schools in England, to which he was led by the strong desire of childhood, and he studied law and then taught through eight lines of industry, but at last came back to his first love and entered upon the pursuit of art with a mind stocked with special knowledge gained by his divers experiences. For years he was recognized as one of the foremost artists in the country, but at last turned to teaching, particularly in drawing, clay-modelling and engraving, and in the course of his work he became greatly interested in manual training.

But through all his work he was struck with the lack of little in the program of most of the schools, and he came to believe that the true purpose of education is not to cram the brain with book knowledge, but to teach the mind to work for itself, and as a result he has built up a system which implants the principles of the pupil according to the promptings of the child's own nature, and following in the lines laid down by Prof. Tadd, many of the foremost schools of the country are taking up this work, and the idea is spreading through Europe as well.

There is nothing more important in education than to teach the child to make delicate movements, and I wish to speak to you of manual training as we have it in Philadelphia, where thousands of children come to the manual training rooms from the grammar schools for two hours each week. In the beginning we tried several forms of work, but we have settled down to drawing, designing, clay modeling and wood carving, in which the pupils are taught to use both hands, and I am glad to tell you that you will find the pupils never have but five minutes' drill time per week, and they get that perfect dexterity of which they will make constant practice in day of the 240 trades.

Many artists ridicule this method of training, but this is not done for the sake of art, but to strengthen the mind, and while we do not teach the pupils to draw through imitation with a vocal solo, "The Diving Rose," by Miss Adele Stoneman, who responded to an encore with "Kentucky Babe," repeating two stanzas of this song in answer to the repeated applause which came in recognition of this her original interpretation of the words and music.

Prof. Tadd opened his lecture with a few words upon the importance of the teacher's mission, declaring that it is the most sublime one that can engage any person's attention. He said:

"There is nothing more important in education than to teach the child to make delicate movements, and I wish to speak to you of manual training as we have it in Philadelphia, where thousands of children come to the manual training rooms from the grammar schools for two hours each week. In the beginning we tried several forms of work, but we have settled down to drawing, designing, clay modeling and wood carving, in which the pupils are taught to use both hands, and I am glad to tell you that you will find the pupils never have but five minutes' drill time per week, and they get that perfect dexterity of which they will make constant practice in day of the 240 trades.

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Los Angeles Daily Times.

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1899.

THE TIMES MIRROR COMPANY.

PUBLISHERS OF THE

Los Angeles Times, Daily, Sunday, Weekly.

H. G. OTIS.....President.
HARRY CHANDLER.....Vice President and General Manager.
L. E. MOSHER.....Managing Editor.
ALBERT MCFLANDER.....Treasurer.

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Founded Dec. 4, 1881.

Eighteenth Year.

The Los Angeles Times

Every Morning in the Year.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT SERVICE—OVER 23,000 MILES OF LEASED WIRES AND FROM 18,500 TO 28,000 WIRED WORDS DAILY.

DAILY AND SUNDAY, 75 cents a month, or \$9.00 a year; DAILY WITHOUT SUNDAY, \$7.50 a year; SUNDAY, \$2.50; WEEKLY, \$1.50.

Sworn Circulation: Daily Net Average for 1898.....18,091
Daily Net Average for 1897.....19,258
Daily Net Average for 1896.....26,151

NEARLY 800,000 COPIES A MONTH.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter.

AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

BURBANK—Ermine. (Matinee.)
ORPHÉE—Vaudeville. (Matinee.)

THE TIMES MARCH CIRCULATION

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Total for the month.....	Average number copies printed daily and Sunday.....		
1.....	24,550	17	24,380																															
2.....	24,520	18	24,500																															
3.....	24,200	19	35,500																															
4.....	24,600	20	24,300																															
5.....	24,300	21	24,300																															
6.....	24,450	22	24,410																															
7.....	24,630	23	24,420																															
8.....	24,680	24	24,410																															
9.....	24,700	25	24,350																															
10.....	24,740	26	24,400																															
11.....	35,500	27	24,400																															
12.....	24,300	28	24,420																															
13.....	24,450	29	24,420																															
14.....	24,440	30	24,590																															
Total for the month.....	502,300																																	
Average number copies printed daily and Sunday.....	25,880																																	
Average number copies printed Sunday.....	35,512																																	

THE LIGHT IN THE EAST.

The report of Dr. S. A. Knapp, the special agent who was sent to Japan, China and the Philippine Islands by the United States Department of Agriculture to investigate the possibilities of those countries as future markets for American agricultural products, is full of encouragement for the American farmer. No little apprehension has been felt lest the great industrial development which has been reported in Japan should result in serious competition with the United States in the agricultural products. Dr. Knapp reports that not only is such apprehension groundless, but on the contrary, he believes this country is to find a largely increased market in Japan.

His reasons for this conclusion are interesting. He says that during the past ten years the introduction of new industries has resulted in an increase of more than 100 per cent. in the cost of labor, and that consumption has been correspondingly stimulated. Japan must, he observes, become a manufacturing rather than an agricultural country, and as a result the food for the laborers, the lumber, iron, cotton and other raw material consumed, as well as a great part of the machinery used, will be imported from the United States.

"The principal agricultural products imported into Japan," says Dr. Knapp, "are wheat, flour, sugar, cotton, butter, cheese and meat. The annual value of these articles is at present between \$24,000,000 and \$25,000,000 in gold. Under favorable treaty regulations Japan will import from the United States, nearly all her flour, cheese and meat, three-fourths of the raw cotton required, and from the Philippines nearly their entire surplus output of sugar."

Our late unlaunched Legislature did numerous evil and foolish things deliberately, wilfully and maliciously, but that was not all it did; that unilustrous body made blunders that would be discreditable in a convention of school boys, and the attempt to amend the State mining law is a case in point.

The law as passed and signed by the Governor reads thus:

LIPSHOD LEGISLATION.

An act to repeal "An act prescribing the manner of locating mining claims upon the public domain of the United States, recording notices of location thereof, amending defective locations, and providing for the deposit of district records with county recorders, and prescribing the effect to be given to recordation of notices of location and affidavits," approved March 27, 1897. [Approved March 20, 1899.]

The people of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

"Section 1. An act to repeal 'An act prescribing the manner of locating mining claims upon the public domain of the United States, recording notices of location thereof, amending defective locations, and providing for the deposit of district records with county recorders, and prescribing the effect to be given to recordation of notices of location and affidavits,' approved March twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, is hereby repealed.

"Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately."

According to the phrasology of this bungled-up section "an act to repeal" is hereby repealed." Of course the clerk who copied this bill made the mistake of repeating the first four words of the title of the act in itself, but it appears astonishing that the thing could go through the hands of the Legislature, and the Governor, as well, without the blunder being discovered. The law as it stands is certainly discreditable to all concerned.

The British minister of education has advocated in a public speech, the establishment of a national system of agricultural education, to be granted on the elementary schools in all rural districts. The American public school system has long been held up as a model for other countries to imitate, but it looks as if some of the European countries would, before long, be able to give us points on the subject of practical education.

When one considers everything he cannot help looking at our Senatorial vacancy with considerable pride and satisfaction.

OIL LEGISLATION HISTORY.

The effort being made to break down the 1600-foot oil-well dead line around the public parks of the city, which threatens to be successful by the overriding of the Mayor's recent veto, makes a résumé of the legislation on the subject of particular interest at this time, hence there is here given the action of the City Council in reference to the protection of Westlake and Sunset parks from oil wells, as adding considerably to the gravity of nations.

On February 8, 1897 Ordinance No. 4061, fixing the limit at 1500 feet was passed by the following vote: Ashman, Baker, Blanchard, Grider, Mathus, Nickell, Toll, Silver, aye, Hutchinson, no. Approved by Mayor Snyder February 12, 1897.

On September 6, 1898, petition of Kofed for repeal of ordinance No. 4061, which was denied.

On September 26, 1898, Ordinance No. 5349, fixing the limit around Sun-set Park at 1600 feet was passed and vetoed by the Mayor October 3, 1898. Reconsidered by Council and passed over veto of Mayor, entire Council voting aye, except Silver and Hutchinson, not voting.

On October 3, 1898, the petition of Phelps and others to be allowed to drill within the 1600-foot limit, was referred to the Board of Public Works.

On October 10, 1898, the Board of Public Works reports adversely on the Phelps' petition, and report adopted by the City Council. The Board of Public Works at this time consisted of Ashman, Blanchard and Mathus.

On January 23, 1899, Ordinance No. 5387—being ordinance now in force, was passed, all of the Council voting aye except Baker and Pessell, who voted no. This ordinance was approved January 27, 1899. Councilmen Blanchard, Toll, Silver, and Baker, members of the present Council, were members of the preceding Council.

What the citizens of Los Angeles, who are not interested in boring oil wells close up to or within the limits of Westlake Park would like to know is, what new and sudden light have the gentlemen received who voted for the original ordinance, and who consistently stood fast for it up to this latest raid?

DEVELOPING THE MINES.

The development of the mineral deposits of Southern California would be much expedited if a system of practical cooperation in working the mines could be introduced. With the majority of investors, mining enterprises are looked upon in the light of a gamble, and it must be confessed that there are and doubtless always will be enough opportunities for work in the world to employ all the men in it who are capable of work, no matter how much machinery or how much liquid air is used. The essential thing, however, is that the opportunity shall be sought out. If the powers that are set free by invention or discovery are directed by intelligence and devoted to higher tasks, it may be introduced. 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U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, April 7.—[Reported by George E. Franklin, Local Forecast Official.] At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 30.01; at 5 p.m., 29.96. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 49 deg. and 72 deg. Relative humidity, 12 a.m., 65 per cent; at 5 p.m., 65 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., west, velocity 1 mile; 5 p.m., west, velocity 9 miles. Maximum temperature, 84 deg.; minimum temperature, 47 deg. Barometer reduced to sea level.

DRY BULB TEMPERATURE.

Los Angeles 50 San Francisco 54
San Diego 50 Portland 44

Weather Conditions.—Clear weather prevails on the Pacific Slope this morning, except in the vicinity of Cape Mendocino, where it is cloudy. It is generally cooler west of the mountains, though no material change has occurred for the past week.

Frosty weather continues in Western Washington and Oregon, with light to heavy frost. The temperature is rising east of the mountains, but freezing continues generally.

Forecasts.—Local forecast for Los Angeles and vicinity: Continued fair, moderately warm weather tonight and Saturday, with winds generally westerly.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—Weather conditions remain favorable. The following are the seasonal rainfall to date, as compared with those of same date last season, and rainfall in last twenty-four hours:

Last Twenty-This Last
Stations— four hours, season, season.

Eureka 31.07 30.90
Red Bluff 12.29 12.20
Sacramento 13.91 8.87
San Francisco 15.38 7.75
Fresno 6.62 4.18
San Luis Obispo 14.82 6.48
Los Angeles 4.73 5.28
San Diego 4.54 4.18
Yuma 1.34 1.62

San Francisco data: Maximum temperature, 74 deg.; minimum, 50 deg.

The weather is generally clear over the Pacific Slope this evening. The pressure continues to fall over the country west of the Rocky Mountains and rise to the east of them. The temperature has risen in all districts except in the Sacramento Valley, where there was a slight fall. The maximum temperatures throughout the interior of California are now in the 60's. Conditions are favorable for fair and continued warm weather in California Saturday.

Forecast made at San Francisco for thirty hours, ending midnight, April 8:

Northern California: Fair, continued warm Saturday; light, variable winds.

Southern California: Fair, continued warm Saturday; light west wind.

Arizona: Fair, continued warm Saturday.

San Francisco and vicinity: Fair, continued warm Saturday; light, variable winds.

Tide Tables.—The tides are placed in the order of occurrence, with their times on the first line and heights on the second line of each day; a comparison of consecutive heights will indicate whether the tide is high or low water. The tides are Pacific Standard, 20th Meridian W., on midnight. Tide is low an hour less than 12 are in the morning, all greater are in the afternoon, and when diminished by 12 give the usual reckoning; for instance, 15 is 3 p.m. The data given are for San Diego. For San Pedro, add 2 minutes to high-tide time and subtract 9 minutes from low-tide time. Add 15 minutes to high-tide times and subtract 4 minutes from low. Saturday, April 1, 1898, 14:00 19:00

Sunday, " 2, 1898 18:00 21:00

Monday, " 3, 1898 0:5 3.6 2.9

Tuesday, " 4, 1898 4.9 0.4 4.0 2.6

Wednesday, " 5, 1898 5.0 0.5 4.5 2.1

Thursday, " 6, 1898 5.2 5.1

Friday, " 7, 1898 5.4 5.5 -0.1 5.6

Saturday, " 8, 1898 0.7 5.7 5.9

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

The excursion announced for today by the Landmarks Club to the Old Mission at San Fernando has been postponed until two weeks from today, April 22.

One of the topics discussed at the Ventura Teachers' Institute on Thursday was "Rhythms in the Growth of Children." Evidently there is a race of poets growing among the bean stalks of Ventura county.

The Santa Ana Gas and Electric Company recently sold \$10,000 worth of their improvement bonds to a Pasadena man. It is announced that the money will be expended in improving and extending the company's plant.

Every man who bores a hole into the ground in the vicinity of Whittier is sure to strike something valuable. If it isn't oil, or water, or something else, it's gas. Just now there seems to be enough natural gas going to waste there to supply fuel for a good-sized city.

The injunction "keep off the grass" is being enforced by the forest rangers in Kern county. Ten thousand sheep belonging to one firm have already been driven off Uncle Sam's reserves in that county. It may be a little hard on the sheep men, but they are few in number compared with those who use water in their business.

No explanation of the cries of "police" and "murder," heard in the vicinity of the place where Ryan's body and hat were found, has yet been made.

OBJECTS TO COUGHING.

PUBLIC LIBRARY PATRON TRIES TO STOP A NUISANCE.

Kicks Because People Cough in the Library, and Tries to Cure One of the Coughers With the Toe of His Boot.

J. H. Templeton's thirst for literature is so intense that he cannot endure such interruptions as coughing or sneezing when he is drinking from the Plerian spring at the Public Library.

Templeton called at the Times office yesterday afternoon and suggested the propriety of a roast of the library employs for permitting consumptives and other victims of pulmonary or bronchial diseases to frequent the library and annoy other patrons by their continual coughing and hawking. Being advised that the proper place for him to register his kick was with the librarian or library trustees, Templeton went his own way.

Returning to the library last evening, Templeton did not tell his troubles to the library officials, but took the correction of the evil which so disturbed his peace of mind into his own hands, or to speak more explicitly, into his own feet.

Among the unfortunate afflicted with a cough and one who is a frequenter of the library, is H. O. Cummings of No. 438 South Olive street. Cummings's cough has been particularly irritating to Templeton, who singled him out as a good case for his treatment. Templeton was at the library last evening and coughed as usual. When he started downstairs to go home, Templeton followed in the elevator. Meeting the cougher at the foot of the stairs in the City Hall, Templeton proceeded to correct him by giving him a swift kick delivered in the vicinity of his coattails. Cummings, who is a peaceable man, was taken quite by surprise and demanded an explanation of the sudden assault. Templeton explained that it was to teach him a lesson and make himself obnoxious by coughing in public places. Cummings remonstrated with his wounded mentor, and the two were engaged in a lively altercation when Police Officer C. L. Johnson came along and took both of them to the station.

Templeton's idea about to be put before him was to charge the police with battery or disturbing the peace, when Cummings interceded for him, and said he had no desire to prosecute him. All he wanted was a promise that Templeton would let him alone in future, and make it up to himself to cure his cough with the toe of his boot. Templeton readily assented to, but gave warning to Cummings that he must not go back to the library and annoy people by coughing.

Templeton told the police that he is a newspaperman, but he could not remember the name of the hotel where he makes his home. He is a comparative stranger in town, but has been known to write snake stories for publication.

NO FOUL PLAY.

Mystery of Abandoned Bicycle and Hat Partly Explained.

The mystery of the abandoned bicycle and old hat has been partially cleared up. The owner of the articles found in Fourteenth street Thursday night called at the Police Station yesterday afternoon to claim his property. He satisfied the police that no foul play was connected with the loss of the hat and bicycle, but the story he told was so gauzy that the police think a good deal yet remains to be explained.

The claimant of the property was George Ryan, about 20 years old, who lives at 111½ 21st street, 21½ 21st street, and is employed in H. O. Cummings' planing mill on Central avenue. Ryan said he left his bicycle in front of a clubhouse on Washington street Thursday evening while he was inside. When he came out he saw a man riding the wheel away. He gave chase on foot, but was unable to catch the thief. During the pursuit he lost his hat and could not find it in the darkness. Finally he gave up the chase, and went home to await developments.

According to Ryan's tale, he lost his hat a good distance from the spot where the bicycle was found. The hat was picked up, however, within four feet of the wheel. The police are inclined to believe that Ryan was the person who was pursued and that he abandoned the wheel and took to his heels when the chain of the bicycle jumped the sprocket. Why Ryan should have been chased, and by whom, are mere matters of conjecture, but it is believed that if the whole truth were known, a woman would be found at the bottom of the case.

No explanation of the cries of "police" and "murder," heard in the vicinity of the place where Ryan's body and hat were found, has yet been made.

FOLLOWED A FALSE SCENT.

A downtown physician reported to the police that evidence of a recent robbery was stolen. Mounted Officer Alfredo Arguello, who is a terror to horse-thieves, started at once in search of the missing animal. About 8 o'clock he telephoned to police headquarters from South Pasadena that he had found the horse to be a gelding and was hot on the trail.

In the mean time the doctor had notified the clerk on duty at the station that he had recovered his animal, which had not been stolen at all.

Arguello was accordingly called home, for fear that if he were to continue the chase he would bring in another horse, and the doctor would thus have an extra animal on his hands.

The injunction "keep off the grass" is being enforced by the forest rangers in Kern county. Ten thousand sheep belonging to one firm have already been driven off Uncle Sam's reserves in that county. It may be a little hard on the sheep men, but they are few in number compared with those who use water in their business.

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Two Big Shows

that will pay you to take in. Open from 7:30 this morning until 11 p.m. tonight. The biggest and brightest show of

MEN'S FURNISHINGS
and the best show of

MEN'S HATS.

Everything up to date and at Popular Prices.

Men's Furnishings.

Six new lines of Babigrinn Underwear, extra value.

A nobby line of Golf Shirts with style \$1.00

A nobby line combined with style \$1.00

Hosiery striking numbers in Men's Fancy Hosiery \$2.50

The correct shades, widths, buckles, in Leather Belts \$50c

Brilliant and Dainty Neckwear \$50c

Men's Spring Hats.

David Harum, By Edward Noyes Westcott \$1.50

Ragged Lady, By W. D. Howells \$1.75

In Cube With Shafter, By John M. Pendleton \$1.50

Hob with Ghosts or Nineteenth Century Witchcraft, By Henry R. Evans \$1.00

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TRY OUR FINE OLD ORANGE WINE, \$1.00 PER GALLON.

Southern California Wine Co.

220 West Fourth St.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

LICENSE CHANGES.**WHAT DRUGGISTS AND WHOLESALEERS DEMAND.**

Liquor Sold as Medicine May not Be Taxed by the City—Smallpox Conditions Much Improved.

THE SCOVILLE CASE CONTINUED**MEDICAL EXAMINATION MADE OF A PLAINTIFF IN COURT.****The Case Against Arthur Wilms Approaching a Conclusion—Counterfeiter Money Found on the Klages Ranch.**

The druggists and wholesale liquor dealers of the city "appealed to the members of the City Council yesterday to modify the new license ordinances so that they would be able to do business with fewer restrictions. The druggists desire to sell liquor as medicine without any license whatever, in quantities of not less than five ounces. The wholesale liquor dealers desire a number of changes. The Councilmen took the requests under advisement.

No new cases of smallpox and no suspects were discovered yesterday by the health authorities. There have been but three new cases this week.

The election for the admission into the city of the Garvanza district has been set for May 16, and on the following day the annexation of the University precinct will be voted upon.

The Board of Public Works has taken under advisement the proposed ordinance regulating the livery-stable business in the center of the city. The ordinance is intended for the protection of hotels and schools.

A relic of a gang of Italian counterfeiters has been dug up on the Klages ranch at Prospect Park. In 1894 a number of spurious \$5 and \$1 pieces were put into circulation, but finally the gang was captured and sent to Folsom prison. That gang has now been discovered was buried at the foot of a cypress tree in the garden of the ranch house.

Anthony Kujaneck, plaintiff in the damage suit in Judge Shaw's court, has been subjected to medical examination in court, and with rather curious results. According to Dr. Boynton's testimony, the left side of the plaintiff is absolutely and wholly insensitive to pain, and in that differs from ordinary cases of paralysis.

The case of Arthur Wilms for counterfeiting money for a regular life is approaching an end. The defense has put in some strong testimony.

Once more Peachey Scoville has escaped sentence, and has received days of grace until Monday. The court made this concession to the new attorney introduced into the case, but it is the fourth to stand up as the city's representative. Judge Smith has intimated that the limit has been reached.

AT THE CITY HALL.**NOT SETTLED YET.****CITY COUNCIL WILL MODIFY THE NEW LICENSE LAWS.****Druggists and Wholesalers Request Changes for Their Benefit—No New Cases of Smallpox—Special Elections on Annexation Called for Next Month.**

An informal hearing of the petitions of the druggists and wholesale liquor dealers of the city for a modification of the new license laws was held in the committee room at the City Hall yesterday afternoon, nearly all the members of the City Council being in attendance. The druggists were first heard, committee consisting of Dr. Johnson and Messrs. Vaughn and Owen representing the association of retail druggists. President Silver acted as chairman of the meeting and Councilman Todd as secretary. The druggists had presented the draft of an ordinance the adoption of which they desire. The proposed measure is in two sections, the first of which explains what is desired. It follows:

"Section 1. It shall be unlawful to sell without license at any time in any drug store in the city of Los Angeles vintners, spirituous and otherwise liquors for medicinal purposes and not to be used upon the premises where sold, in quantities of not less than five ounces and not more than one-fifth of a gallon; and alcohol in any quantity for medicinal purposes."

The vision of ordinances regulating the sale of liquor shall not apply to such sales; provided that the exemption from the operation of such ordinances shall not apply to any drug store at which no liquor displays are made or at which liquors are advertised for sale.

The second section of the ordinance provides how it shall take effect, and is in the usual form.

Councilman Toll called attention to the fact that the new law applies only to retail druggists, and that the wholesalers had no interest in it. This Dr. Johnson admitted. In a brief speech on the ordinance he said that the present law was a hardship to the druggists, except a few who are in the lower portion of the city, and who could afford to pay the license required of them under the new law. The outside druggists pay a government license and sell not more than \$30 or \$40 worth of liquor daily, and therefore could not sell liquor at all.

He objected to the window displays of liquors, saying that druggists should not be liquor dealers. If they desired to do that kind of business they should make separate license of liquor dealers. Dr. Johnson said that the refusal of a druggist to sell liquor in an emergency lost him not only the small trade in that article, but the other business of the prospective purchaser. He decided that his committee represented seventy druggists, and all they wanted was to class liquor as any other medicine and to sell it for medicinal purposes only.

Mr. Vaughn regretted the action of some druggists in the past in advertising liquors and selling all they could of it in opposition to saloons, and gave this as the reason for the provision in the proposed ordinance, removing its benefits from those who did that kind of business. He insisted that the druggists should not be compelled to sell medicine only should not be prevented from doing so, and that no license should be exacted of them for so doing.

Mr. Owen, the third member of the committee, said Chairman President Silver said yesterday for an expression of his views on the question, but Mayor Eaton said he was present simply to get information and did not desire to express his views at present. Dr. Johnson asserted that the whole trouble about licenses had been brought on by

a few unscrupulous druggists, who have been running rum shops as drug stores. The matter was finally taken under advisement by the Councilmen.

When the ordinance was presented in the council Monday, it is almost certain to be adopted. There may, of course, be some modifications of it, such as providing for a nominal license, but a majority of the members of the Council have expressed themselves as being favorable to the modification of the existing ordinances so that the druggists may be able to sell such liquor as is needed as medicine without requiring a physician's prescription.

The wholesale liquor dealers, of whom there were quite a number present, were next heard. F. W. Braun began the discussion by saying that the principal objection to the requirement that they take out a permit from the Board of Police Commissioners. They considered that they were in a reputable business, and did not like to have to apply to the police department any more than any other business does. This matter was settled by the Mayor's saying that the Police Commission would so attend to the details of issuing such permits as to remove all its objectionable features.

A long discussion followed, a member of the firm of M. Levy & Co., taking a leading part in it. He pointed out that if the dealers were allowed to buy a large quantity of wine or other liquors, it would be illegal for the dealer to let him sample the wares. He also asserted that the provision placing the minimum package at one-fifth of a gallon was unfair, in that much of the bottled goods in common use are in larger quantities. He also said that the regulations imposed would affect the credits of the wholesalers in the East, because of the liability of a revocation of liquor licenses.

Mr. Toll finally asked the dealers to state definitely the changes they desired in the existing ordinances, and they voted to leave them as they were.

That the wholesale dealers be given the right to give samples to prospective customers; that they be allowed to sell goods in original packages in less quantities than one-fifth of a gallon; and to sell such packages in the size that they usually put up regular trade, the traders, they believed, permitted to deliver goods at any time to customers.

The Council took the requests under advisement. A meeting will be held some time next week for the consideration of the suggested changes.

TO REGULATE STABLES.
Board of Public Works Takes the Matter Under Advisement.

The ordinance which was presented at the last session of the City Council, intended for the regulation of livery, stable and feed stables within a certain distance of the city, was considered yesterday morning by the Board of Public Works. Attorney Frank B. Flint appeared for those who had had the ordinance prepared. It had been presented at the instance of the proprietor of a large hotel and of the owner of the building in which the hotel is located. Mr. Flint endeavored to show the board that some such measure was really necessary, and that it was in force in many cities. The first section of the ordinance require all stables to be not less than 200 feet from any hotel, school, hospital or sanitary tract.

Mr. Hotchkiss opposed the proposed ordinance on the ground that it would cause great expense to the owners of the stables within the district, as well as to those who in future might go into business there. Mr. Flint reiterated that there are only two stables in the district, and that the interests of the public were to be more considered than those of one or two private individuals. The discussion continued for some time, and at the conclusion of it the board took the matter under advisement.

The petition of the West Los Angeles Water Company for permission to erect a private telephone line in the western part of the city, and to take under advisement by the board, the petition was presented several weeks ago, and at first the board reported unfavorably on it, but requested that the report be returned without action by the Council. Yesterday Manager Adams of the company explained what was desired, but the members of the board decided that they would see the location of the proposed line before acting upon the petition.

A petition for the improvement of a portion of Ceres avenue was granted, and the City Engineer was directed to present the necessary ordinance. A petition for the establishment of the curb line on a portion of Lake street was also granted.

A petition of property-owners on Second street between Figueroa and Flower streets that the proceedings for the improvement of that street be discontinued was granted, and the preparation of the necessary ordinance was ordered.

THE ANNEXATION ELECTIONS.
They Will Be Held on Consecutive Days Next Month.

City Attorney Haas has about completed the preparation of the two ordinances calling elections at which the question of admitting the Garvanza district and the University precinct into the city will be voted upon. The election to determine the question of annexing Garvanza will be held May 16, and on the following day the University election will be held. The ordinances will be presented at the next meeting of the City Council, and will be added to the petitions for the elections contained in the bills sufficient to make it mandatory upon the Council to call the elections.

The fact that Gov. Gage pocketed one of the bills introduced by Assemblyman Meade, which was adopted in the recent session of the Legislature, caused an expense to the city, which is considered needless, under the law there is no way of avoiding it.

The law now provides that such elections must be held separately. The proposed law which the Governor failed to sign provided that the question of the annexation of two suburbs could not be voted on at the same time.

With the demands were brought to trial the case was made out against them, and they were each sentenced to nine years' imprisonment at Folsom. On technical grounds, however, they were awarded a new trial, and being again convicted were sentenced to eight years in the State's prison, and they are now serving their term.

THE WILMS PROSECUTION.
The Defense Put Forward Two Good Witnesses.

The witnesses put forward yesterday by the defense in the case of Arthur Wilms, who is charged with having placed his wife in a house of prostitution, were not of such apparent character as to place them above suspicion, but there were two exceptions—Mrs. Bradley, defendant of the Bethlehem Inn, and Attorney Eddie Rogers.

The latter gave his testimony first, and said that in February Mrs. Wilms visited him at his office and expressed the wish that she should defend her husband at his examination. He told her that if she would quit he would provide a home. Mr. Rogers stated that he laid stress upon his questions to Mrs. Wilms in asking her if her husband had not "commented" on the charge against him, and she again reiterated that her husband had tried to persuade her against it, and was innocent of the charge.

After that conversation Mr. Rogers went to speak to Mr. Bradley, who had been called to appear in the case, and upon the following day Mrs. Wilms again visited his office, in company with Mrs. Bradley, when she again repeated the conversation of the day previous in Mr. Bradley's office. She again stated that when Mrs. Wilms went upon the witness stand at the preliminary examination and testified that "it was made up between them that she should go" into the house, he realized that his client had not informed her and he retired from the case.

Mrs. Bradley could not remember the detailed conversation of Mrs. Wilms and Mr. Rogers, but was satisfied that it was as had been just testified to. Mr. McComas tried hard to break the kind of a way, but was unsuccessful. In her testimony was to the effect that Mrs. Wilms had told her that her husband was innocent of the charge.

The survey of the section by the City Engineer is about completed, and as

Los Angeles Daily Times

soon as he makes his report upon it the Council will declare the lanes streets, and will at once order sewers laid in all of them. Then the garbage contractors may be required to collect garbage in all portions of the Chinese quarter.

NO NEW CASES, NO SUSPECTS.

The official bulletin of the health department shows that there are now sixteen cases of smallpox under treatment. There were no new cases yesterday and none of those reported as suspects were found to be in such condition as to justify being still confined. Some of the cases have made a number of cases which were reported them that might possibly be smallpox, and Health Officer Powers visited all of them in person. He found that none of them was afflicted with the disease. Thus far this week there have been but three cases, only one of which was a new case. Tomorrow will be reconvened this morning at 9 o'clock, when the defendant will be cross-examined.

WILL ABANDON PROCEEDINGS.

At the meeting of the City Council Monday an ordinance will be adopted abandoning the proceedings for the opening of Utah, Pecan, Glass and Clarence streets, all of which are in the Ninth Ward. The reason for this abandonment is that there is now a large number of cases which were reported them that might possibly be smallpox, and Health Officer Powers visited all of them in person. He found that none of them was afflicted with the disease. Thus far this week there have been but three cases, only one of which was a new case. Tomorrow will be reconvened this morning at 9 o'clock, when the defendant will be cross-examined.

EXPERTS IN COURT.**The Doctors Stuck Pins in Kuja-neck's Limb Without Result.**

Some curious facts are being developed in the suit of Anthony Kujaneck to recover \$20,000 from the Pasadena Electric Railway Company, now on trial before Judge Shaw. The plaintiff avers that he was seriously injured by coming in contact after dark with a live wire belonging to the defendant company's trolley system on Pasadena avenue and that had fallen to the ground.

Each day Kujaneck sits in court with his hands folded and eyes bent down, maintaining the uninterested and immovable attitude of one that is mentally affected. There was a possibility of the defendant's claim that injuries

attributed to the electric fluid, and Judge Shaw appointed a medical commission to examine the patient. Drs. Boynton, Bishop, Shorb, Fisher and Yoakum were named as examiners, and they took a medical history of one of the ante-rooms and tested him with a view to determining whether in truth his left side had been paralyzed, as alleged. Dr. Boynton was the only member of the commission examined yesterday. He gave as his opinion that if the plaintiff's condition resulted from an electric shock then it was quite extraordinary. The left side of the plaintiff, the witness explained, he found to be in a state of complete anesthesia, differing in ordinary paralysis, where the anesthesia, while pronounced, is not complete. In an ordinary case, after sticking a pin into the person's lower limb there would be an interval of from five to fifteen seconds before the sensation of pain would return to the skin. But in the plaintiff's case Dr. Boynton stated that pins had been stuck into his leg and no sense of pain was transmitted to the brain at all, the anesthesia of the left side being complete.

The witness said that this complete insensitivity to pain was the only indication that might suggest that the symptoms of paralysis were being assumed.

G. B. Talcott, an electrical engineer, testified for the defendant, contending that the plaintiff was being injured by receiving a heavy electric shock. He cited instances in his own experience, and stated that he had himself received a shock of 1500 volts in Edison's laboratory in New Jersey, and had no effects.

Talcott also mentioned a case that occurred yesterday morning at the junction of Main and Spring streets.

In this case, he lowered the power wires to permit the passage of a house that was being moved, and in replacing one lineman caught hold of a live wire and received quite a heavy shock, but in a very short time returned to his work.

The further hearing in the case will be continued today.

A LAST CHANCE.**Miss Peachey Scoville Gets Her Case Again Continued.**

Once again Peachey Scoville has played in good luck, and has had her case continued. When the case was called yesterday, Attorney J. T. Moriarity appeared for the defendant, explaining that Attorney Ladd was no longer connected with the case. He then read a motion for a new trial on statutory grounds and also on the discovery of new evidence. In order to argue the matter and prepare affidavits in support of the motion, counsel asked for a continuance for one week. But that was too much for Judge Shaw.

"What assurances have I got that there won't be another attorney?" sarcastically inquired the court.

"My dear Mother: While eating breakfast last Saturday morning, February 13, we heard a noise like the report of a gun. We had knocked him down, but in a short time he was all right again. Mr. Talcott also mentioned a case that occurred yesterday morning at the junction of Main and Spring streets.

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GOES TO WHITTIER.**The Father of Eddie McCutcheon Appears in Court.**

The father of the boy, Eddie McCutcheon, accused with two other lads of breaking into a San Pedro cigar store, was in court yesterday with his lawyer.

Attorney Moriarity pleaded his peculiar attitude.

"Davis and Morrison were the attorneys for the defense," said Judge Shaw, "and then Mr. Ladd took hold. Mr. Appel then got in and got out again, and now you appear. I like to be reasonable, but I don't like to have them make a football of this court," and he referred to the fact that he would accept as a donation \$30 worth of counterfeit money.

"My dear Mother: While eating breakfast last Saturday morning, February 13, we heard a noise like the report of a gun. We had knocked him down, but in a short time he was all right again. Mr. Petrel and Boston had just started to bombard Iloilo, and inside of an hour the whole town was in flames. It was the largest fire I ever saw, and I think there were some fine houses destroyed, as a great many wealthy men lived there.

"After the bombardment the marines, one battalion of the Tennessee regiment, and one battalion of the Eighteenth Infantry, and the Light Artillery went into the town, and we heard the roar of the guns, and the smoke of the shells.

"The artillery of the Tennessee and part of the Eighteenth were on guard that night. I was on guard at the guardhouse, and had one rifle and three hundred rounds of ammunition, and I did not sleep.

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WATER DEVELOPMENT.

HOW WATER TRAVELS THROUGH SOIL AND ROCK.

An Expert Who Believes There is Some Merit in the Divining Rod, Over-estimating the Water Supply a Common Error.

The following paper was read by T. S. Van Dyke before the Farmers' Institute at Burbank:

"The coming summer will see more water development south of Tehachapi than any two seasons of the past. Much of it will be solid and permanent addition to the resources of the section. Much more will be of merely temporary benefit, but still well worth what it will cost. Considerable more will represent disappointment, either sooner or later. How to avoid loss of time and money is the principal question that is of much practical value. And it is also the hardest question to answer."

"From the time when our mountains were several thousand feet higher and the streams leading from their bases were several hundred feet below the present level of the wash and drift bed, the mountain has been worn down and slopes the streams have shifted their channels so many times that it is quite impossible to tell where they now are or what their number. Many are miles from the present bed of the stream, while the chances are against any of them being exactly under the present bed, because the range of most of the streams from side to side has been so wide."

"Equally impossible is it to say how large they are or what the amount of water they carry, or how low it will take it to run out of heavily. Even one who has had the audacity to frame a formula for computing the flow of water underground. But there is nothing in hydraulic engineering that justifies anything of the sort. In the dozens and even hundreds of old channels and ravines occupying the old bed, with drift have made the gravel or sand, through the water is now flowing between two layers of clay or concrete, varies so much in the size of the grains, in the amount of fine material lying between the grains, as well as the character of the inlet and outlet to the sea, that nothing approaching a rule could be given, even if we knew the size of the channel and its exact slope. In short, the only way to develop water is to develop it."

"There are, however, certain principles to be borne in mind, or you may find trouble ahead, though it may not be immediate. First, all development is DRAWING ON A RESERVOIR."

"If you have an artesian well or one in which water rises much above the level on which it is first struck, you have a reservoir in which the dam is generally a stone instead of masonry. But it is more a holding reservoir. Too many taps cannot be made here, nor can too many be left open. Much of the development made this year will represent pockets or channels of water connected with the source of supply by some small thread of gravel through which water comes very slowly. If exhausted, it may take a long time after the next well is started again. In many cases the very fact that they are now full shows that they have no outlet to the sea. From this it is quite easy to understand how the number of them may be very small. For if it were very large the channel would probably go clear back to the ocean. The expression 'inexhaustible well' has become quite common. But all wells are inexhaustible as long as you do not exhaust them. The test will come after many weeks, months or even years of use, when you have planted your orchard or alfalfa, and expanded out on the strength of the new supply. Many developments will stand it, but it is quite as certain that many more will not."

"Use of wells, which will be the principal means of development, keep a careful record of the water passed through, so that you will know where you are on a gravel channel, which is probably a stream or only in a sponge which will feed the well by seepage. Seepage is unreliable for heavy and continuous use. It may do for the windmill, but generally the engine that is throwing much of a strain must be on an underground stream, for a few weeks or even a few days may find the bottom of the well dry soon after the engine starts up. At first the well fills readily when pumped out, but a few days depression of the pump, it may be exhausted. Then the sides of the well are steep, and when the pump stops, the water soon fills it to the general level of the stratum of water in the sand or gravel. After a day the edges of this cone spread farther and farther from the well, the slopes becoming steeper, become longer and more nearly a level. The water having farther to travel through resisting material comes in more slowly while the general level of the stratum of water is constantly falling to the level of the pump. The pump ran down there, it may take several weeks, months or even years to fall again. The time cannot even be guessed at, for you know nothing of the mode of supply, and perhaps not even its source. Such is quite certain to be the case with the water in the granite. If a heavy draft is made on the well, even though the water comes in from a great distance, they cannot long be depended on."

"The passage of water through fine material is very slow. You all know springs in the hills that flow without stopping at all for several months after the last rain, and yet when it rains much less than a quarter of a mile in any direction to the rim of the watershed, from which you can readily see they must come. It is much the same and often worse with water passing through soil, and even though pure sand is proportionately slow. No one can calculate its rate of progress, but you can generally rely upon its being provokingly slow. If it were otherwise, few of our water supplies would hold out after one or two years. People love to suffer the expense of getting water from some distant source, independent of the watershed about the well."

"It is in a well-defined gravel channel that is generally the case, and most wells in such formation are reliable under very heavy draft, but if in soil, or decomposed rock, or in the other way, even though the water may be a safer supply than one under pressure, though it may cost more to raise the water."

"Every kind of tunnel and opening out of a spring or a running stream or a gully, anything more than about half a mile away is dangerous waste; it is simply opening the gate too wide and leaving it open. In small watersheds such a development is quite apt to fail about the time you need it most."

"If you can dam up the tunnel and have it run only when needed, do so. The same with a cut in a cleft. I have known several springs completely lost by splitting the bed rock in blasting, and others that were permanent before opening have been opened so much that they became dry before the sun was up every day. In all cases where it is evident that the water comes from the local watershed calculate the amount that one-half the rainfall falling on the area would give you, provided you got it all. Then calculate as best you can the proportion of it you are likely to get. Even then you'd better not risk many valuable trees or time on it until trial has shown you something about how it will stand a long draining."

"Overestimating the water supply has been a common failing among us. And it has been very foolish because very unnecessary. Don't be afraid to have the truth about your water enterprise. You had better recognize at once the fact that a reliable water supply is not found in every gulch, that it costs good hard-earned cash and time to get it."

"Much money is wasted in pumping plants by too small pipes and too many right-angled bends, with other causes of needless friction. In over twenty years' observation of tunnels and engines, I have seen but one case where the pump was not working against almost as much friction as gravity, and often much more. The result either was that the pump was not raising half what it could raise, or that it was costing

twice as much for fuel as it should cost. It is a common impression that it takes four times the power to lift water in a four-inch pipe than it does to lift it in a two-inch. So it does, if you have them both full and running at the same velocity. But it is quite the reverse if you are lifting a smaller amount of water in each. A four-inch pipe will carry nearly six times the quantity that a two-inch will carry. The lift against gravity will be the same in each, but in the larger pipe the quantity will be being the same, the struggle against friction will be nearly thirty-six times less."

"This is the most important item in your fuel account on a long pipe, again in which the difference in cost of the larger pipe may be very trifling. The lift against gravity depends entirely on the diameter of the piston head and if you lift it into a fifty-inch pipe or a thousand foot inch it only affects the time of lifting. But the difference in the loss of friction is enormous. All these things should be calculated before you order your plant."

"There are other points on which you are already so well informed that they better send the rest of the information that you expect. I have found a great interest in a great many people. Considerable money will be spent in this year, and I believe I know as much about it as any one, and that is the divining rod or water witch."

"Like most of the past ten years this ancient thing has attracted hosts of believers, and in the last twelve years have tried thousands of experiments with it on all kinds of ground and carried it hundreds of miles in wagons, carts and from boat to boat."

"Like nearly all persons who have a profound respect for science, and especially for the beautiful principles of hydraulics, I sneered at the water witch as a humbug until one of our most capable engineers told me that he had used it. Like everyone else I jumped at the theory of unconscious muscular motion. But as that itself was quite a curiosity, I determined to run that down, and, after seeing several experiments, the one where I knew there was an underground stream or a pipe convinced me that water running under ground will affect it in the hands of about five out of ten persons, and that in the hands of the best of them, satisfied me that with about five persons out of ten the dip of the rod is real and not imaginary or due to muscular motion. I am still satisfied that water under ground will do so, and on three different occasions on three different pieces of ground I have run within three feet of the marks made there before by some of the experts that are well known about a mile in some cases. I have such confidence as to pay them good fees. I would not be afraid to take the contract to locate a pipe for miles blindfolded if water were moving in it, and do it within a very few feet."

"One of the most simple of these is that water flowing against resistance will be held up to a certain plane. If so, it cannot be lowered below that plane as long as the resistance is there. The illustration I gave in court was that of a flume carrying 100 inches of water. It will flow full to a short distance from the end, and then drop off in a curve. This curve cannot be extended back of a certain point by any mode of facilitating the discharge. You may break off section after section, or widen the outlet as you please, but the curve quickly stops. No matter how short the flume you cannot run back the whole length, for if you could, the flume would then carry more than the hundred inches. It would not be long enough to be a real flume."

"Suppose now we fill the flume with gravel, until it carries only one inch of water. We still have the same results. The flume is stopped by the resistance of the gravel, but it is still there. The flume runs full as before near the end, and then curves suddenly off. By no way of assisting the discharge can you increase it so as to carry the curve back to the point where it was. If such assistance could lower it for the whole distance, it would then carry more than one inch. But its capacity is now reduced to one inch by the resistance, and that resistance necessarily holds the water up to the former height."

"I can arrive at this conclusion except by jumping the terms of your own proposition. The consequence is that you cannot in this way reach the source, and therefore cannot lower all the water plane as long as the supply lasts. It would be quite certain that it was not water, oil or any liquid, with still less probability of being gold or anything else of any value."

"In an expected action for interferences in the sale of a ranch I was sent defendant's attorney to examine the ground and especially the water supply. It was a fine bench of rich land, on the west side of the low range of dry porphyry that runs through San Joaquin county, and extends along the coast. The rainfall was only about twelve inches and the local watershed not large enough to furnish ten inches of water, if one caught it all. One well over one hundred feet deep, above the bench and then dropped into a cañon some four hundred feet lower, which rose into a range of granite hills almost as dry as the porphyry. I knew the whole country for twenty miles around, and there was no watershed there, and one could be justified in connecting with it except the small one on the porphyry hills of less than a hundred acres. 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CAMPAIGN NEAR AND PLENTY OF CANDIDATES READY.

**Mayor, Marshal, City Recorder, Pro-
Hue Judge, Tax Collector and
Committee to Be Chosen.**

COMPANY WITH A BIG DEBT.

CLAIM FOR \$310,000 VALUED AT ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

Uncanny Animal—That Proved Too Much for Its Owner—Rains Affects the Teachers—Baptists Meet.

PHOENIX (Ariz.) April 4.—(Regular Correspondent) Phoenix is on the edge of another campaign, that for the election of a Mayor, Marshal, City Recorder and Police Judge, Tax Collector and two members of the City Council. For Mayor—the Republican side are mentioned J. D. Monihan, who filled the office for two terms in the past, and M. E. Collins, a well-esteemed dealer in reality. Across the fence, not averse to nomination to the purely honorary offices are understood to be Judge A. C. Baker, formerly Territorial Chief Justice, and Merchants E. F. Kellner and Aaron Goldberg. For Recorder the only candidates appear to be the present Populist incumbents, T. A. Jobs, Republican, and J. M. Burnett, Democrat, the latter being the city editor of the Daily Gazette. The incumbent of the Marshal's office, H. Hoeker, Democrat, will seek reelection. From present appearances he will be opposed by E. H. Hawley, a former sergeant of Rough Riders, now a night policeman. The two conventions will be held within the next fortnight.

Those who wish to vote at the coming election must first pay their poll tax, in accordance with the late act of the Legislature. At a meeting of the Act Committee it was decided that the act is open to municipal elections.

A. C. Moore, Dyer is an aggressive friend of all measures favoring municipal advancement. At his instance it is probable another election will soon be called for the purpose of settling public policies on water, the subject of many waterworks and sewerage systems. The last time the matter was put before the public, only a few months ago, it was turned down by a substantial majority, but now there is a new movement, more determined to submit.

The Territorial Board of Medical Examiners meets in Phoenix April 10 for the examination of applicants for a physician's license to practice within Arizona. One feature of the examination this year will be the submission of a report by each applicant upon some technical subject. The names of a dozen or more applicants are already listed with the secretary of the board, Dr. Belden of Phoenix.

The Baptists of Arizona have had their annual convention in Phoenix, the sessions comprising three days. The officers elected for the new term comprise: Moderator, Rev. Lewis Halsey, D. D., Phoenix; clerk, Rev. J. C. Banks, Mesa; treasurer, L. R. Shaw, Phoenix; corresponding Secretary, Rev. W. W. Whitehead, Tempe; Vice President, Rev. George H. Brewer, was elected President of the Young People's Union. Among the attending clergymen was Rev. D. F. Ward of Pasadena, Cal.

The Arizona Presbyterian meets at Florence next Friday, the session to close Monday. The introductory service is to be presided over by Rev. R. T. Bell of Peoria, Ariz.

The annual meeting of the Territorial Association of Congregational Churches will be held at Nogales next Saturday, Sunday and Monday. All the churches in the connection with the church will be represented.

The grand encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic for Arizona will convene in Phoenix April 18.

The district conference of the Methodist Church, South, will be held at Tempe April 12. At the same time and place will be held the annual Territorial convention of the Epworth League of Arizona.

One of the first suits known in Arizona under the operations of the new national bankruptcy law is that filed by A. H. Murphy, the Vice President of the Minnesota and Arizona Construction Company. The petition states that the company is in debt about \$1,000,000. The main claims are: A. H. Linton, \$310,000, secured by a note of the Rio Verde Canal Company for \$12,000, and a judgment for \$1,000,000, for the amount of his interest being rated in value only at \$1 to R. R. Lauderdale, Minneapolis, \$2547; Donald Grant, Faribault, Minn., \$32,168; C. S. Langdon, \$16,279; D. W. Grant, Faribault, \$16,684; J. A. Fleming, Phoenix, \$494. The solvent credit of the corporation on account of its interest in \$12,000 of timber and grading tools and the note of the Rio Verde Canal Company.

What would undoubtedly have made the star attraction of a sideshow, was deliberately killed five days ago by O. H. Christ, a famous head摔er. It was a full, round, compactly speckled, was the offspring of a cow. The body was that of a well-formed calf, the head was that of a wolf; the ears were sharp and long, the muzzle was canine, and the mouth at birth was crooked, the upper set of sharp, though short teeth. The animal did not bawl in honest calf-like manner, it whimpered, whined and snarled, dog-like. Mrs. Christ had such a horror of the thing, that, after having fed it by hand for several days, he killed it to be content till he had burned the carcass. Saws for its unhappy malformation, the beast seemed to be healthy.

Delegate-elect Wilson is on a pilgrimage, the like of which was never before known in Arizona. He is visiting every county of the Territory, and the sole object of his tour, in his constituents' desire of him in Washington. He is especially interested in what he appreciates to be the prime necessity of Arizona water storage. He will visit all the more important districts, locations, and premises to labor faithfully. Washington to divert to Arizona some share of the government moneys, to be used in the development of the nation's arid areas.

The school election in Phoenix resulted in a victory for the present administration, represented by Superintendent, George C. H. N. Luis and L. R. Hill were elected High School trustees, and Will Robinson trustee of the grammar school district.

County Superintendent Fulton states that before the rain in Southern Arizona he was overwhelmed with applications from the Golden State for teachers' positions. Since the rain not an application has been received from that locality.

Work has begun in earnest on the new Capitol of Arizona. The subcontractors on the foundation had little money, so men worked gratis when they had a strike on the hands, the masons and brick-layers insisting that eight and not nine hours constituted a day's labor. The difficulty has been compromised and the local workmen are again at work. The foundation is in lava, set in Portland cement.

Health officers declare Phoenix and its vicinity rid of smallpox. The ep-

emic or rather fear of an epidemic, cost the county of Maricopa more than \$3000 for quarantine guards.

Louis J. Bauer, a wealthy brewer of Philadelphia, who has been spending several months in Phoenix for his health, states that he will start a brewery in this city, if it is found possible to make good beer from the water. He has sent samples of the water home for thorough analysis. Phoenix, per capita, drinks more beer than any other city in the Southwest during the summer season over ten carloads a month of keg beer are received from Milwaukee, St. Louis and San Francisco.

Manager Patton of the Phoenix Opera house has completed arrangements for a New Mexico and Arizona theatrical circuit. The next stop on the list will be a new theater to be erected at once at Winslow. The Prescott opera house will be enlarged. Flagstaff and Williams are already supplied with ample theatrical accommodations.

During the summer Manager Patton will be in charge of the Park Theater, the hot-weather evening resort of Phoenix.

The frame residence of L. G. Jordan, in the Brill addition, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss was \$1500.

Lawrence Lovell, who has for several years been in the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., has been promoted to the charge of the company's Prescott office. Lovell is almost a native of Arizona, a son of Judge Lovell of Tucson, and the news of his promotion will be received with pleasure by those who know him well. He succeeds Ed. M. Blake, who resigns on account of ill-health, and who leaves the service of the company with the most sincere regret of its management. Mr. Blake has purchased a fruit farm near Santa Ana, Cal., and returns to regain his lost strength.

James McMillan, late manager of the Peoria Canal Company, and for years connected with the irrigation interests of South-central Arizona, has moved to Los Angeles, where he will enter the commission business with an especially large position of Arizona agricultural products. He is well known in Los Angeles, where his Arizona friends expect him to assume a leading place in the produce trade.

M. Christy, for five years secretary of the Arizona Canal and Irrigation Improvement Companies, has been removed from the place of manager of the Phoenix Hay and Grain Company, lately vacated by James McMillan.

E. Hoffman, one of the active newspaper men of Phoenix, left last night for Las Vegas, N. M., where he is to take the place of city editor of the Daily Optic.

Assistant Territorial Secretary Harry Trittle is recovering from an attack of appendicitis.

Judge J. H. Stillwell, lately returned from service as a paymaster of United States Cavalry, has been seriously ill for several weeks, suffering from typhoid fever, but is now out of danger.

The place of stenographer of the Second Judicial District, under Judge F. M. Doan, is that held by female employees only, though one of the most active in the Territory. Miss Reed of Phoenix, the present incumbent of the office, lately vacated through the resignation of Miss Coon.

George W. Hadley and family left last night for New York City, where they will in the future make their home. Mr. Hadley has been resident in Phoenix for nearly twenty years, the most noted of them in their living by the wife is Charles A. Montgomery, who lately registered at a Tucson hotel from the Cameron ranch eighty miles to the south. The cattleman of the district wherein he resides has recently sold his herd to the government, who have since taken possession of the land and from the sale of cattle he secures a large revenue. He makes a monthly trip to the county seat to collect the bounties due him. The rate of \$20 for each mountain lion, \$10 for each bear and \$5 for each coyote. This man, Lester Stocking, is a conservative individual. He has no use for smokeless powder or repeating rifles, doing his killing wholly with an old single-load Sharp's rifle, with a 70-grain powder charge.

Pima county cattle-raisers are about to try experiments of dispensing with midwives and of feeding their range stock themselves on northern pastures, prior to offering in the Kansas City market. John Brown, N. A. Bernard and George Pusch are now gathering steers and will soon ship four trainloads of feeders north. They have made arrangements whereby good range ranges may be secured for 20 cents a month, and prairie grass for \$1.50 a ton, and believe they are in a position to double their profits on motion of defendant's attorney.

RAILROAD RECORD:

FILLING THE GAP SURE.

Large Freight Movement—Small Passenger Movement Eastward.

The work of closing the gap in the coast road between Ellwood and Surf is now fully in hand. Gangs of men are working both ways, and bridge gangs are located all along the proposed line. At Ellwood, Contractor P. J. McCormick is working close upon 150 miles of large number of whom are from Los Angeles. He reports that progress with the work is fast, but not so rapid as he expected. A part of the ground covered by his contract has proved very hard to work, and has given considerable trouble. The work, however, is going on as fast as it can be done, and the pace is slowly, but surely growing smaller.

Contractor Ramish & Marsh, who are to work just beyond McCormick's camp, expect to commence work some time near the middle of next week. They will begin the work of setting up their camp on Monday, and will begin as soon as possible after that

In freight business the transcontinental roads all report a very satisfactory business, both east and west. Oranges are moving at the rate of eighty cars a day. A good many vegetables

are to be shipped in spite of the high cost, as prices in eastern markets are much higher. Every sack of dried fruit and case of canned fruit which can be spared from here are being sent east, where there is an active demand for fruit.

Coming west, some corn and barley and a little prairie hay are being received. Much flour is being brought from the East, and there is the usual movement of goods incident to spring and summer business.

The tourist passenger lines are complaining of the small number of people on the cars. The tourist business has been good for months. It began early last fall, and kept up until a few weeks ago. By March those tourists began to return in force, or have since concluded to do so.

On the Santa Fe overland train which left here Wednesday morning a man died at Winslow, Ariz. He was riding on a second-class ticket, and had letters which showed that his home was at New York, and he was bound for Brooklyn, N. Y. His people were notified, and at their request the body was embalmed and sent on to his late home. His name was George Norris.

Next Tuesday, April 11, Riverside celebrates the inauguration of the new trolley line down Broadway avenue. The road will have made a one-round-trip route for that day.

Charles S. Gilbert, who for several years has attended immediately to the crude-oil business of the Santa Fe, has resigned his place to accept a proposal made by Mr. Bailey, who owns the Olinde ranch, east of Tucson. Mr. Olinde is about to make very extensive developments in boring for oil on his property, and has secured Mr. Gilbert to take charge of the work. Lessees who are operating in territory at Richmond, a part of the Olinde ranch, will place their business in Mr. Gilbert's hands. The vacant place in the Santa Fe will be filled by W. M. Cuttin, who has been storekeeper of the road at San Bernardino.

T. F. Fitzgerald, Coast passenger agent of the Texas and Pacific, left yesterday for San Francisco.

The Boston papers make the announcement that hereafter the tourist cars of the road between Chicago and Los Angeles will be sixteen-section, vestibule cars, lighted by Pintsch gas, and with all sorts of luxurious fittings.

PEOPLES who are ignorant of the formation of the French government cannot understand or appreciate current French political news. The Times Home Study Circle's course on "Governments of the World Today" tells all about how France is governed.

COLLEGE TROUBLES.

NEW COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT—Proceedings Against Fencers of Land.

PHOENIX (Ariz.), April 5—(Regular Correspondent) Only four male students are left in attendance at the Territorial University. Twenty-six have quitted the institution within the past three days, and have departed hence for their homes in different parts of the Territory. The begira was due to unexpected stubbornness among the young men over what they considered an unjust ruling of the faculty.

The trouble began with a pillow fight in the dormitory, a few nights ago, Prof. Hall, who has charge of the dormitory, was a witness. So were several other members of the faculty. All agreed the combat was attended with great disorder, and that it occurred at a time when no such disturbance is allowed by the rules.

The suit against E. C. Gillette of Silver City, charged with securing money in Tucson under false pretenses, has been dismissed, the debts being paid.

Two Mexican miners from Silver Bell ditch were attacked last night six miles east of the city and robbed of \$100, the wages they had hoped to spend in Tucson. It is presumed the men were taken by a hobo gang. Both Mexicans were brutally beaten, one receiving several knife cuts in addition.

BEFORE JUSTICE MORGAN.

HACKMAN LEE'S OBSTINATE FARCE.

Philip Lee, a hackman, and B. H. Anderson were arraigned in the Police Court before Justice Morgan yesterday afternoon on a charge of disturbing the peace. Anderson, who says he is employed on Pine street in San Francisco, demanded a jury trial, and his case was set for Saturday, April 15, at 9:30 o'clock a.m. Lee was ready for trial and agreed to stand trial before Justice Morgan. He said he had been promised that between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning he was engaged to drive Anderson and a companion around town. He took them to various resorts designated by them and at 5 o'clock returned to the Hotel Hibernian, where Anderson said he was staying. All night Anderson refused to settle for the ride, and went into the hotel office, followed by Lee, demanding his fare. The clerk ordered them out, and Lee complied, but Anderson refused to go until compelled to do so.

He then wanted Anderson to get his hack and go to the Police Station with him for the purpose of asking the desk clerk to act as a board of arbitration between them. Anderson also demurred to this, however, and during the remainder of the night were at odds over the question of who was to pay the bill. Lee finally agreed to pay the bill, but Anderson would not let him go until he had paid him a fine of only \$2. Lee's bill against Anderson was \$3.50 and he is now wondering whether he is going to play even on his \$3.50 loss.

F. Miller and Walter Burnham, two

chairmen of the Tucson Board of School Trustees and Sam Driskill, the new member, is secretary. The resignation of Miss Daniels as teacher was accepted and in her place was put Miss Shibley.

The Aldermen are still struggling in their attempt to rid Tucson of the unsightly "wedge" this serves to give the city the appearance of a Mexican pueblo and that makes of Congress street an alleyway. It is confidently predicted that the long row of eighty adobe buildings will be eliminated before many months. The City Council, in its activity in all matters for the betterment of the city, has lately passed ordinances forbidding the employment of women in drinking places, deposed cement sidewalks, Corn street and other important thoroughfares and has declared against advertising posts. Propositions have been submitted for the purchase by the city of the electric light plant. The bonds to be issued in payment for the new waterworks are to be in denominations of \$500.

The Supervisors of Pima County expect to expend \$10,000 in improvements on the canal. The main feature of the improvements will comprise a two-story vault, for the safe-keeping of documents.

Th Tucson Public Library now contains 3300 volumes, and new books are constantly being added. The library is well conducted and is considered one of the best in the country. Messrs. Anderson and McKenna are in Tucson from Los Angeles, and a water-power scheme for the generation of electricity. Several hundred inches of water are to be taken from the Santa Cruz at some favorable point south of Tucson. The scheme is to be conducted under high voltage to this city, to be used for municipal and manufacturing purposes.

Instructions have been received at the Tucson land office to cancel thirty-five desert land entries made under the proposed Rio Verde Canal project.

The trials for the first cases of the early irrigation or reclamation of the land, owing to the failure of the canal company in its effort to float its bonds.

Local Agent Hollingshead of the land office has received instructions from Washington, directing criminal proceedings against all persons who have illegally fenced government land.

He will at once issue notices giving sixty days for the removal of such illegal fencing.

Dan Jones, who was arrested on a charge of fast driving at the Spring and First streets, was released uncharged.

The arresting policeman said that Jones did not show up when ordered to do so, but Jones produced a witness who swore that he did, and he was given the benefit of the doubt.

Sadie Winn had been flirting with Bob Smith, and he had threatened to kill her. She did not respond when his name was called, being out on \$5 cash bail, so she was fined in the latter sum and her bail applied to her fine.

William Donahue, H. W. Holden and Joe Mosgrove, plain drunks, were each fined \$10.

Frank Black, who conducts a restaurant as an annex to the Washington saloon opposite the Plaza, was on trial before Justice Morgan yesterday morning on a charge of violating the liquor license ordinance. It was charged that on Sunday evening, March 19, he was driving in bottles, under an original package, with music to two policemen.

The prosecution did not prove its case to the satisfaction of the court, and the case was dismissed on motion of defendant's attorney.

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IN ARIZONA AND MEXICO.

ESPECIAL ACTIVITY AMONG THE COPPER PRODUCERS.

Many Plants Sought by Capitalists. Coal Measures of the Apache Reservation—Bonding of the Oxhorn—New Sonora Field.

PHOENIX (Ariz.) April 6.—[Regular Correspondence.] According to the report of the Surveyor-General of the Territory, Arizona is now experiencing a greater degree of mining activity than ever before known. An unprecedented number of applications for patents have been made lately. The greatest number are from Yavapai county, next coming Cochise county, wherein the Copper Queen is seeking full title to a large number of copper claims. Assayers as well tell of good times and activity, their business being the best of barometers concerning the state of the mining industry.

An immense body of the richest of sulphuretic copper ore has been struck in the Azurite claims of Pima county. Fourty-five feet of the elevation shaft is in one, much of it native copper. California capitalists are arranging for the purchase of a copper group at Quijitoa, eighty-five miles east of Tucson, from Alex McKay and associates. Nine claims are in the group, including within their boundaries a promising gold ledge, as well as several large deposits of copper ore.

Manager George P. Blair of the Mammoth mine, north of Tucson, is in the East securing added mechanical equipment for the property. The mill is to be increased from forty to five stamps, and is to be driven by electrical power, secured on the Aravaipa River. At present wood is used as fuel, at a cost of \$8 a cord.

Messrs. DeGolyer and McCabe of Los Angeles have purchased a number of gold-bearing claims in Dixie Canyon district. The claims are being surveyed for the new owners, who express the intention of working them for what is in the ground.

Fourteen miles south of Tacna station, on the Southern Pacific, in Yuma county, has been made an important mining discovery. The features of the area, Underhill and Millbush, at the depth of twenty feet, have an ore body three feet in width, carrying \$40 to \$80 in gold and considerable value in copper. A number of claims have been located in the vicinity, and the "Copper Mountain Mining district" has been formed. All the water used has to be hauled by wagon from Adonde Wells.

Luhery Amboy of San Diego has erected a fifty-ton cyanide plant on an old mill dump in Picacho district, near Yuma. The Engineering and Mining Journal of New York in a late issue warns investors against the Spensumina Mining Company, now conducting operations in Graham county, near Solomonville. The company is offering stock in the East, and claims it is prepared to have \$100 per cent copper and 200 ounces silver, which is "simply nonsense," according to the Journal. Little is known in Graham county of the company, excepting that it is busied in mining operations of considerable magnitude.

The Arizona Copper Company of Clifton has entered the market as a producer of other merchantable minerals than copper. From the ores of its district it not only produces all the acids necessary to the operation of its first electric plant, but has a smelter plus of bluestone, copperas and sulphuric acid, warranted free from arsenic and antimony.

Agent W. J. Nicholson, lately placed in charge at San Carlos, is interesting himself in the movement to have the construction of the Apache reservation made of use to the country and of benefit to the Indians. The coal is of excellent quality, and the beds are of immense extent, but nothing can now be done to develop the deposits by either Indians or white men.

Development in the Great Arizona silver mine, near Riverside, on the Gila, at a depth of 70 feet, shows an 18-inch ledge of high-grade gold ore.

The Columbia group of copper mines near Globe has been bonded to the Del Mar Mining Company of Utah. The mine stands at \$60,000, of which 10 per cent was paid as forfeit.

W. E. Thorne of Kansas City, and Dr. J. M. Ford of Phoenix have secured an option on a ledge of copper in Pinal county, pronounced as rich and extensive as that of the Copper Queen.

The new ten-stamp mill of the Crown Point mine will be in operation May 1. Work has also been started on a new hoist for the 300-foot shaft. Col. Brodies is keeping twenty-five men busy on development work, and they have an ample quantity of ore ready for the mill when started. In the lower 100 feet of workings the ore body is three feet wide, and is expected to mill \$44 a ton.

In the same part of the Bradshaw range the Swallow mine has been bonded, and is to be worked vigorously.

The Helvetia and Mountain View claims on Slate Creek near Prescott leasers have discovered a body of ore fourteen inches wide, that carries \$15 per ton in gold, \$8 in silver and 16 per cent copper.

The Wickenden copper claims, west of Wickenburg have been bonded to Indianapolis capitalists, who will begin work at once on a shaft 300 feet deep, at which depth the ore body is expected to be fully developed. At present the property is two shafts, reaching 50 and 60 feet deep, in charge of the development work is W. T. Defty of Phoenix. The owner of the mine, William Osborn, is now an inmate of the Santa Monica Soldiers' Home.

COPPER IN SONORA.

Northern Mexico Expected Soon to Be a Heavy Producer.

NOGALES (Ariz.) April 6.—[Regular Correspondence.] American and foreign capital is now streaming into Sonora for the development and purchase of mines. Copper properties are especially being favored though the gold mines of the Prietas district are even exceeding their wonderful record.

At Nacozari the Moctezuma Copper Company is soon to daily produce over fifty tons of Ingot copper and employs nearly 1000 workmen. Improvements in the reduction plant will give it even a greater capacity than that of the Copper Queen over the line to the northward. The railroad is now reached at Naco a station on the Arizona and Southeastern where the company has received within 14 months in two weeks more than 100 carloads of machinery. Compressed air will generally be the motive power in the new works. A six-mile railroad connects the mine with the works and the Bisbee railway is soon to be extended to the property.

The Cobre Grande, for 10 miles south of Bisbee, is believed to contain the most extensive and the richest deposits of copper on the continent. The Cobre Grande Company, which has lately started operations, has 367 Mexican claims. W. A. Clark, the new Montana Senator, has 300 claims near the Naorkins, and the district are deeper than 100 feet, but the ore is found generally uniform, free carbonate in character, carrying about 20 per cent of metal. The Cobre Grande is erecting a smelter with a capacity of 20 tons of ore per day. For some time the mines have been worked by Spaniards and Mexicans, the richer veins being followed, mainly for their values in silver. At several points are

large dumps of slag, from the very primitive furnaces in which the ore was reduced. The slag dumps are to be again smelted, for they all carry copper in excess of 10 per cent. Mineral sales lately made in the district have been for an aggregate sum of \$500,000.

A large copper zone has lately been "denounced" by J. B. Storman and the Gaynor brothers, eight miles from Llano station, on the Sonora Railway. They have nearly a score of mineral veins, from two to twelve feet in width, carrying copper up to 25 per cent, beside good values in gold and silver.

Near Torres, in the Urbana mine, at a depth of 300 feet, has been cut an eight-inch vein, that miles from 300 to 1000 ounces of silver to the ton.

A large deposit of antimony has been located near Port Lobos, Sonora, by George Patton and A. G. Thompson of Tucson. They brought back with them as well specimens of heavy black lead, one, from a ledge by them located near Puerto Libertad, only nine miles from deep water on the Gulf of California.

INDIAN TROUBLE OVER.

No Further Disturbances on the Yuma Reservation Reported.

The Indian trouble on the Yuma reservation appears to be over, no report of any further disturbance having been received from the United States Marshal, who is still there, with a deputy, but is expected to return to-day. Had any outbreak occurred, he would have sent for more deputies.

Patrick Miguel, the Indian who was arrested in jail on the charge of arson, is now in jail at San Bernardino, having been left there by Deputy McCulloch, who arrived yesterday afternoon. Miguel, the leader of a faction which has no use for schools, is but 20 years of age, and said to be very intelligent, and is even credited with having aspired to become chief of his tribe. His examination was set for next Friday morning at 10 o'clock, before the United States Commissioner at San Bernardino.

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NOGALES (Ariz.) April 6.—[Regular Correspondence.] American and foreign capital is now streaming into Sonora for the development and purchase of mines. Copper properties are especially being favored though the gold mines of the Prietas district are even exceeding their wonderful record.

At Nacozari the Moctezuma Copper Company is soon to daily produce over fifty tons of Ingots and employs nearly 1000 workmen. Improvements in the reduction plant will give it even a greater capacity than that of the Copper Queen over the line to the northward. The railroad is now reached at Naco a station on the Arizona and Southeastern where the company has received within 14 months in two weeks more than 100 carloads of machinery. Compressed air will generally be the motive power in the new works. A six-mile railroad connects the mine with the works and the Bisbee railway is soon to be extended to the property.

The Cobre Grande, for 10 miles south of Bisbee, is believed to contain the most extensive and the richest deposits of copper on the continent. The Cobre Grande Company, which has lately started operations, has 367 Mexican claims. W. A. Clark, the new Montana Senator, has 300 claims near the Naorkins, and the district are deeper than 100 feet, but the ore is found generally uniform, free carbonate in character, carrying about 20 per cent of metal. The Cobre Grande is erecting a smelter with a capacity of 20 tons of ore per day. For some time the mines have been worked by Spaniards and Mexicans, the richer veins being followed, mainly for their values in silver. At several points are

CANCER IS DEADLY!

Results Fatal in Nine

Cases Out of Ten—A Cure Found at Last.

This fearful disease often first appears as a mere scratch, a pimple, or lump in the breast, too small to attract any notice, until, in many cases, the deadly disease is fully developed.

Cancer can not be cured by a surgical

operation, because the disease is a virulent

poison in the blood, circulating throughout the system, and although

the sore or ulcer—known as the Cancer—may be cut away, the

poison remains in the blood, and promptly breaks out afresh, with

renewed violence.

The wonderful success of S. S. S. in curing obstinate, deep-seated

blood diseases which were considered incurable, induced a few de-

spairing sufferers to try it for Cancer, after exhausting the skill of

the physicians without a cure. Much to their delight S. S. S. proved

equal to the disease and promptly effected a cure. The glad news

spread rapidly, and it was soon demonstrated

beyond doubt that a cure had at last been

found for deadly Cancer. Evidence has accu-

mulated which is incontrovertible, of which

the following is a specimen:

"Cancer is hereditary in our family, my father, a

sister and an aunt having died from this dreadful

disease. My feelings may be imagined when the hor-

rible disease made its appearance on my side. It was

a malignant Cancer, eating inwardly in such a way as

to cause great alarm. The disease seemed to be and the

skill of the doctors, for their treatment did no good

whatever. The Cancer growing worse all the while.

Numerous remedies were used for it, but the Cancer

grew steadily worse, until it seemed that I was doomed

to follow the others of the family, for I know how deadly

Cancer is, especially when inherited.

I was advised to try Swift's Specific (S. S. S.), which, from the

first day, forced out the poison. I continued its use until I had taken eighteen

bottles, when I was cured sound and well, and have had no symptoms of the

dreadful affliction, though many years have elapsed. S. S. S. is the only cure

for Cancer.—Mrs. S. M. Idol, Winston, N. C.

Our book on Cancer, containing other testimonials and valuable

information, will be sent free to any address by the Swift Specific

Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

POSITIVELY PREVENTS BALDNESS.

Cures dandruff, falling hair, Eczema in 3 applications.

Cobb's celebrated Hair Tonic has no equal. This is

purely a vegetable compound, free from all poisonous

matter. Use no other. Sold by all druggists.

HOPPERSTEAD, 110 W. Third St., Agent.

F. W. BRAUN & CO., Wholesale Agents.

Manhood Restored "CUPIDENE"

Vitalizer will quickly cure all Nervous Diseases, Insomnia, Pains in

Bones, Joints, Principals, Back, Physical Disability, Losses, Poor Vi-

lability, Neurosis, Exanthemata, Rheumatism, Consumption,

Tuberculosis, Tobacco Heart, Twitchings of the Nerves, Loss of

Energy, Mental, Moral, Physical, or Sexual Impulses. Cleanse the

body. Make a poultice of Cupidene and apply to all impurities. \$1.00 a box. 6 for

DRUGS. David Medicine Co., San Francisco, Cal. For sale by

OFFICE & VAUGHN DRUG CO., Northeast Corner Fourth and Spring Streets, Los Angeles.

Flexible Rubber Dental Plates

\$7.50 a Set.

Absolutely Painless Filling. Gold Crowns \$5.00

Bridge Work \$5. Special treatment for aching and

sensitive teeth. Office hours, 8 to 6; Sundays 9 to

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

OFFICE OF THE TIMES,

Los Angeles, April 7, 1899.

STABILITY OF BANK NOTES. Charles G. Dawes, Controller of the Currency, says: "Let us remember that under the present system in which government bonds stand as security for bank notes, every bank note is as good as a government note, whether one bank or all the banks issue notes. In no class of laws are experiments more dangerous than in currency laws. With existing prosperity, increasing confidence and growing credits, it is better to let conditions go their natural course than to provide treasury reserves for the day of panic than bank asset notes for the day of speculation."

COMMERCIAL.

LOBSTER PACK. The pack of canned lobsters shipped from Halifax this season amounts to 133,970 cases, or 10,000 cases less than that of last year. Lobsters brought higher prices than ever before, averaging about \$10.50 per case of forty-eight cans. Two years ago the shipments were 165,593. During the past twenty-three years shipments have aggregated in value \$25,880,000.

SUGAR STOCKS. A deficit in the German beet-sugar crop of at least 360,000 tons is figured upon by United States Consul Diederich, of Michigan. The world's consumption of sugar in the world, considered in Germany as quite accurate, is 4,775,558 tons. Germany leading with 1,847,018 tons, and Cuba being set down as producing 300,000 tons, against 2,537,571 tons the previous season.

COFFEE OUTLOOK.

Keep up your coffee stocks is the advice of a large importer in New York to his customers.

The American Grocer, commenting on this advice, says: "It is sound and based on conditions that are a repetition of those of 1888."

As stated by one of the firm, higher prices will again return, as they have in the past. In 1888 there was an era of low cost, and the industry being unprofitable, the planters neglected their plantations and no new areas were cultivated. The supply was out of relation to the market requirements.

The era of high prices followed, and this stimulated coffee-planting in Mexico, Central and South America, and in time brought out an excess of supply and present low prices. It is time there will be another reaction, due to crop failure in the industry, heavy increases in consumption, but just when no one can foretell.

And so it is safe on the present basis of cost for dealers to carry full stocks of green coffee. There is no excess of fine coffee, and the result is the wide range in quotations—from 7 cents for low grade up to 33 cents for the finest raw Java."

GENERAL BUSINESS TOPICS.

GOVERNMENT TELEPHONES.

The English government has decided to furnish its people with a telephone service and has given the Postoffice Department a credit of \$10,000,000 for its development.

"And why not?" says an eastern paper. "It is in line with government control of the mails and telegraph. If the United States can regulate the delivery of mail matter and distribute letters at a uniform rate of postage any distance, what is to hinder its sending telegraphic or telephone messages in a uniform rate, regardless of distance?"

A service for the people, by the people. It is bound to come in time, and many other reforms of similar character."

TRUSTS.

The New York Commercial Journal, discussing the rush to form trusts, calls attention to the fact that up to the beginning of March there were organized in the two preceding months 333 combinations, compared with 200 during 1888, with the following aggregations of capital stock and bonded debt, compared with a year previous:

1886. 1888.

Common stock, \$4,247,918,981 \$2,889,757,419 Preferred stock, 57,555,200 39,374,603

Total stock, \$5,118,494,181 \$3,283,521,452 Bonded debt... 714,388,661 738,720,091

Stocks and bonds, \$5,832,882,842 \$3,662,941,543

During the present month the momentum gained additional force, until now the stocks and bonds of incorporated trusts exceed the total value of the entire manufacturing industries of the United States, as reported by the census of 1890. Our esteemed economist says:

"The change is the most stupendous revolution ever accomplished in the history of the world's industrial growth. Its suddenness is as remarkable as its magnitude. It has come with none of the careful deliberation that usually attends the investment of great aggregations of capital. It has been sudden, impulsive, and impulsive. It is no gradual result of a natural evolution. It is an abrupt outburst of resistance to an unusually severe pressure of the natural regulatory force of competition. It is a reversal of all the economists have accustomed to the axioms of trade, It is an undiluted, unadulterated, the most essential force in the regulation of production, distribution and values—the natural law of competition. It amounts to a complete disruption of the relations between the industrial forces and classes of society. It is the embodiment of the voluntary exchange between the producing and marketing interests and the creation of one exclusive producing organization for each industry, to which all other material interests must yield subjection. Industry at large is transformed into a system of centralized corporations, each one of which enjoys absolute power within its special branch of production, while taken in the mass, the system constitutes itself the supremest trade power in the nation. These innovations upon the fixed methods of industry, though momentous, are affecting the citizen's free access to the opportunities of industrial, take little account of legalities, equally ignoring the law as it stands, and as it may possibly be changed to meet the case. This headlong precipitancy has pursued its purpose almost without forethought; certainly without due consideration for trade monitions or for the welfare of human liberties, and with little regard for the perils to public order which the outworkings of the system are too liable to evoke."

SPECIAL SALES.

The special function of the special sale is to remove congestion, says the Dry Goods Economist, to quicken circulation, to improve the complexion of stocks by putting new life into sluggish places and moving those things that need a lubricant of some character to help them off. The special sale is prescribed as medicine—not diet, to be carefully compounded and taken at intervals, not to be served at every meal.

Bradstreet's Review.

NEW YORK, April 7.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade will say tomorrow that failures in the first quarter of 1890 were 2,100,000, or 21 per cent., and the liabilities \$75,700,000, against \$29,945,565, a decrease of 17.6 per cent. Geographical aspects make the return peculiar, with a slight increase in the West, a marked decrease in the South, and a decrease in the Central States. There was a decrease of nearly 2 per cent. in the Pacific States. States 41 per cent. in the Western States, and 4.8 per cent. in the Middle States. No other year of the twenty-four covered by Dun's quarterly report has shown such a large number of failures, excepting 1880 and 1881, and no other except 1880 and 1888, as small liabilities per failure. The average of defaulted liabilities per firm in the first quarter of 1890 was \$38,300, and the liabilities \$75,700,000, against \$29,945,565, a decrease of 17.6 per cent. 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NEWS FROM SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA TOWNS.

PASADENA.

MASS-MEETING TO CONSIDER THE WATER QUESTION.

Will Be Held Saturday Night and the Band Will Play—Los Angeles Bowlers Win the Third Match. Death of Dr. McAllister—New House.

PASADENA. April 7.—(Regular Correspondence.) This afternoon's meeting of the Citizens' Water Committee was the liveliest ever held by that body. It was redhot. The action of the directors of the two water companies took a hand in it. The San Diego and the San Joaquin Company, a private corporation to furnish an increase of water supply, while the city is undertaking to do the same thing, has fired public feeling to a high pitch. The action is regarded as an attempt to steal a march on the city and to complicate the situation so that the plans for municipal ownership will delay indefinitely. The Citizens' Committee, this afternoon, unanimously voted to hold a mass meeting Saturday night to give expression to public sentiment. The following were present when this vote was taken: City Trustees H. G. Reynolds, Edmund Lockett, T. C. Hoar, with Chairman J. S. Lovewood; C. D. Daggard, Webster Wotky, F. S. Wallace, Colin Stewart, Robert Strong and J. R. Greer, Jr., of the committee. The expressions of these gentlemen were unanimous and unreserved. They agreed that the time had come to bring things to a head and to ask the people to say whether they desire to be furnished with water by the city at costs of 25¢ a cubic foot, as proposed by the city, or to let a speculative syndicate do it at a profit, from any source it may select. The endeavor to forestall the plan of the city, by private companies, while the citizens are working hard and soul for municipal water, was severely criticized by some of the speakers.

The speaker who voted to issue a call for a meeting of citizens at the Tabernacle Saturday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. The Tabernacle has been engaged and all arrangements have been made for the meeting. The band has been employed to play for the rally, and there will be a rousing demonstration. Resolutions voicing the feeling of the community at this time will be presented and will speak in an uncertain tone.

LOS ANGELES WINS AGAIN.

Much interest was shown in the third bowling match between Pasadena and Los Angeles cracks at the Hotel Green alleys this evening, but the contest ended in the disappointment of the Pasadenaans. Los Angeles three games to one after a poor exhibition by both teams. Pasadenaan represented by Kehler, Gregory and Fuller, whose totals for the three games were: 399, 414, 416. And the team consisting of Simon, Williams and Dwyer, who rolled up 434, 434 and 419. Los Angeles has won all three of the matches.

DR. M'ALLISTER'S DEATH.

William L. McAllister, for many years one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Pasadena, died today at noon in his apartment on the Hillside, his home, 101 W. McAllister of Glendale, Ind., being with him. Deceased was a native of Jefferson County, Ind., and grew up near the town of Elkhorn, where he enlisted, serving two years, was honorably discharged and re-enlisted in 1864 in the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Indiana Medical College and took up the practice of his profession in New Sharon, that town. He came to Pasadena in 1884, and his success in surgery has been with family. He enjoyed a large practice till his health broke down a few months ago. He was a member of Pasadena Lodge of Free Masons and a Knight of Pythias. One married daughter lives in Guthrie, Okla.

BADLY CRACKED.

It was evident to the court, the jury and all present at the trial of Julius Festner, the long-haired printer, this morning, that Festner is a fit subject for an insane asylum than for a jail. Festner was arraigned on the charge of stealing a watch from a Goldsmith, with whom he had a room on South Pasadena avenue. The Marshal recovered the ticket from the man to whom Festner sold it for \$100, and found it to be a new pair of trousers. There was no doubt about these facts, and all Festner could say in explanation was a confused story about his becoming a member of a secret society and his putting up the watch for the purely philanthropic purpose of raising money to keep his friends in prison. Incidentally, he told the court that he had invented a new way of cleaning a watch, which was to simply blow in it. The respondent's statements were so rambling and incoherent that the jury, in the mercy of the court, who suspended sentence till Festner's relatives in Omaha could be heard from, sent the way over from Long Beach to San Pedro to see Festner. Festner played a bunco game on a man whom he hired as foreman of a ranch at \$100 a month. The stranger treated him kindly, to a cigar and a drink, and the truth all he had allowed Festner to the City Hall and saw him off.

PASADENA BREVITIES.

City Marshal Lucy last night broke up a gang of boys who have been sleeping in ice-houses and barns hereabouts, evading the rule of tramps.

Dr. J. E. Parker has sold his house on North Raymond avenue, and will build handsome nine-room house in the same vicinity.

The finals in the High School tennis tournament will be held Saturday, April 14, to the number of 100,000 spectators.

Territorial Island will be the rendezvous of the Pasadena High School excursion on the first Saturday of vacation.

The fruit crop in La Cañada Valley will be very heavy. The almond, prune and peach trees are loaded.

James A. Gaylord of the shipwrecked scientific expedition has arrived at his home on Terrell Drive.

The Americans Club turned out a good battalion to drill this evening.

Hotel Green will close about May 8.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

Beach Oil Claims Disturb the Minds of Citizens.

SANTA BARBARA, April 7.—(Regular Correspondence.) The matter of the oil claims on the beach is again boiling, and is likely to continue to boil until some end is made to the matter. The trouble has taken a fresh start in the fact that a second claim was filed today adjacent to the one filed earlier in the week by Francis Conyne. Two persons are interested in the oil claims, Mr. Frank Conyne and Henry J. Allen, night clerk and bartender of the Hotel Marques. They were seen this afternoon in company with Conyne, and Allen was heard to say on his claim at once "Anybody," he said, "who is not blind, could see that there was oil there by merely walking past it." The oil claim is located in the same place as the one filed by Conyne.

Thomas Thomas has sold his beautiful home and lemon orchard of eleven acres in East Whittier to eastern parties for \$10,000. O. F. Johnson has sold to John Stiles his twenty-five-acre walnut ranch for \$10,000.

WHITTIER.

WHITTIER, April 7.—(Regular Correspondence.) The East Whittier Land and Water Company has been improving its water plant, having built a brick powerhouse, a large air-lift pump plant, which was arrived from the East and is being set up. Last year's supply of water was less than a hundred inches, but the new plant will raise more than three times that amount, which will supply the needs of the town for irrigation for all outside wants.

Daly Hall, a colored man from Los Angeles, was tried before Judge Baldwin yesterday for shooting his wife, Anna, in the back and sentenced to ninety days in the County Jail. He is one of the same gang tried here two weeks ago for various thefts from the farmhands of Dyer, Dyer & Co.

Dr. Thomas has sold his beautiful home

and lemon orchard of eleven acres in East Whittier to eastern parties for \$10,000.

Yda Addis Stork has cited C. A. Stork to appear before the Superior Court and show cause why he should not be held for contempt for not paying her certain sum due her under her divorce suit. She made the suit two weeks ago, and for failing to pay alimony granted in the divorce suit of Stork vs. Stork. Yda Addis is to be tried on the 17th of this month on a charge of contempt of court brought against her by the grand jury.

Suit was filed by the County Clerk yes-

terday afternoon by Carlyle C. Davis, editor and chief owner of the Santa Barbara, a new evening daily started here in the mechanical department of the same paper. Davis praying the court to annul a contract between the parties, which he claims was entered into on the part upon false representations made by Hunt.

An effort is to be made by Charles A. Lord, game and fish warden of the county, to stop the importation of the undersized salmon to northern canneries. Nearly every steamer going north carries a cargo of crawfish from here, the shipment of which is illegal, eight or nine inches. This trade will soon make the crawfish a thing of the past, and it is thought wise to put a stop to it at once.

MONROVIA.

Developing a Water Supply in Wells, Real Estate Movements.

MONROVIA, April 6.—(Regular Correspondence.) The new pumping plant which has just been installed in the Carter well, a mile northeast of town, has given satisfaction. A test has just been made by running thirty-six consecutive hours, and at the end of that time the water had cleared and more was being pumped than when the machinery was first started. The well is producing twenty inches. It will be raised to a reservoir to be built on an adjoining hill, and from that point distributed to the stockholders of the West District Water Company, which company has purchased the well and put in the plant.

The strict quarantine which has been maintained over the smallpox cases in the Mexican family will be relaxed Saturday. Four of the disease four weeks ago, but none of the others have had it. These cases have already cost the city \$300, but as the disease has not spread the City Trustees have considered the money well spent. It is not unusual for the small house in which the family lived will be bought by the city and burned.

A force of men is at work putting the Cornish pump into the A. J. Averell well on the west side of town. The work is necessarily slow, as the pump and its pipe connections have been broken. Similar pumps have been put into deep mines by Mr. Mansfield, who is superintending this job, and it is expected that it will do effectual work. The shaft will probably be sunk fifty feet further, which will make a depth of 250 feet—quite an expensive proposition.

A visit to the site of the city's new wells on the Chapman ranch reveals the fact that the setting-up of the machinery is about completed, and active work in sinking the first well is being done. About next week or three weeks will be sunk at least enough to produce 200 inches of water, which amount is the full capacity of the pipe to be laid. This amount of water, added to what Monrovia already has from the mountains, will give ample supply for many years to about \$100,000, and was covered by insurance.

The Board of Supervisors has appointed a committee to investigate the communication to the Board of Education in which it declines to instruct the City Physician to vaccinate the school children free of charge, as requested by the Board of Education.

The City Board of Equalization met yesterday and organized the new board of commissioners. The new members are where City Physician Stockton reports that goods are badly neglected, and are only three or four feet deep, instead of six feet.

The City Board of Health has addressed a communication to the Board of Education in which it declines to instruct the City Physician to vaccinate the school children free of charge, as requested by the Board of Education.

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City Briefs.

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER*Absolutely Pure*

Made from most highly refined grape cream of tartar.

Makes pure, delicious, wholesome food.

BRITISH GALES.

Wrecking Vessels and Other Property and Delaying Service.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

LONDON, April 7.—(By Associated Press.)—A gale which is sweeping across the channel is delaying the steamboat service between Great Britain and the continent. A number of fishing smacks have been wrecked, and others are missing. A fierce gale is also sweeping the Irish coast, causing considerable destruction to property.

The British ship John Cooke, Capt. Magee, which arrived at Limerick March 6, from Portland, Or., has been badly damaged by a gale, running during a fierce hurricane at midnight last night and colliding with and sinking a smack and also damaging another vessel.

The Norwegian bark Bonita, Capt. Johnson, who left Cardiff January 30 for Baltimore, and while putting into Baltimore, Ireland, February 9, waterlogged, has been driven on the rocks in Baltimore Harbor and badly damaged.

Agency "Knox" hats at Fox's, corner Second and Broadway; silk, stiff and soft hats; also ladies' sailors now ready.

Y.W.C.A. gospel service, Sunday, 2:30 p.m., will be led by Mrs. C. P. Dorian, Special music.

Lowest prices, pais, Navajo blankets, carved leather, Field & Cole's, No. 349 Spring street.

Dr. Fletcher lectures on "Modern Art," Ruskin Club, 2:30 o'clock. Mus e Hall.

Souvenirs, shells, wood novelties, Indian baskets, Winkler's, 346 S. Broadway.

Finest cabinet photos, reduced to \$1 and \$1.25 a dozen. Sunbeam, 236 S. Main.

Mexican dolls, 26c, 28c and 35c; centers, \$2 to \$4 at Campbell's.

New lot fine Mexican sarapes, \$6 Campbell's Curio Store.

Littlepage, wallpaper, 121 W. 5th st.

The ladies of the Signal Corps, First Brigade, N.G.C., have voted a donation of \$25 to the Gall Ferguson fund.

A special session of the Schoolmasters' Club was held last night.

The Board of Education room, and the meeting was addressed by Dr. Frederick Burke.

Rev. Barclay Buxton, a missionary from Japan, now on his return to that land, will speak at Peniel Hall Sunday morning, the first day of the week's missionary convention.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union Telegraph office for W. Campbell, T. H. Smith, J. Charles Linnithorne, Hon. Henry C. Horner, George Joyce and Guy Longstreet.

A petition will be addressed to the Governor by the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association of the Los Angeles Normal School, asking for representation on the board of trustees of the school. A meeting will be held to recommend an alumnus for the place.

Several years ago a suit was brought in the United States Court of San Francisco against Charles Brown & Son of San Francisco for selling a patent device of the Vrooman act. Copias for sale at 205 New High street.

FOR HOT AIR LUMINACES Go to Browne, the Furnace Man, 123 E. 4th. PLUCKING THE OSTRICHES Saturday (10 till 4) at the farm.

PEOPLES who are ignorant of the formation of the French government cannot understand or appreciate current French political news. The Times Home Study Circle's course on "Government of the World Today" tells all about how France is governed.

UNITED EMPIRE LEAGUE. Met and Disbanded Formation of Naval Reserve and Militia.

(A. P. EARLY MORNING REPORT.)

OTTAWA (Ont.), April 7.—The annual meeting of the United Empire League was held here last night. Lieut.-Col. Denis of Toronto presided. The annual report advocated the immediate inauguration of the fast Atlantic service and the Pacific canal, the formation of a naval reserve and the establishment of a naval militia. These subjects were adopted last year, and they have again been accepted.

Sir Louis Davies, in the absence of the Minister of Militia, dealt with the proposed establishment of a naval reserve, and said plans are under consideration by the imperial government. He thought that if Great Britain supplied the necessary guns there should not be difficulty in establishing naval reserves. Sir Edward Cooper and others spoke on the necessity of strengthening the defenses of the country.

Strikers Accommodate Travel.

BAY CITY, Mich., April 7.—The street-railway strikers today put omnibuses and carriages on the longer street-car routes, and are thus endeavoring to accommodate the travel. All is quiet, but both sides are determined, although there is no intention of violence, if the running of cars is admitted, the strikers being willing to let the people judge whether to patronize the cars under the circumstances.

Columbia Club.

The Columbia Club will meet this (Saturday) evening in joint session with the Army and Navy Republican League. Matters of interest to these organizations and the Republican party in Southern California will be discussed. An array of oratorical talent will be present, including Col. W. A. Harbo, Gen. H. A. Pierce and others, and an extensive musical programme has been arranged. The Army and Navy Republican League will hold its business meeting at Elks' Hall at 8 p.m., and will then march over to the Columbia Club in a body.

Heavy Damage Suit Trial.

The trial of the heavy damage suit of Katherine A. Roller, and Dr. Otto P. Roller, her husband, against the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company, before Judge W. Wilson, in the United States Court of Claims, will not be concluded until some time next week. Yesterday additional expert medical testimony was introduced by the plaintiff, to show the condition of Mrs. Roller as a result of the wreck in which her injuries are alleged to have been sustained, a year and a half ago. Fifty thousand dollars is the amount sued for.

Looking for Tobacco Land.

Anton de Sulikovski of Bielitz, Austrian Silesia, is visiting Southern California to select lands for growing fruits and tobacco. In company with A. Beeklin he started yesterday on a trip through the farming districts in the vicinity of Los Angeles. In his own country he wears the title of Duc de Bielitz.

If you are willing to devote thirty minutes of your time daily at home to get an education, send to the editor of the Times Home Study Circle and learn how to do it.

BISHOP'S

B

Stands for Bishop and Best. Delicious Jellies from Pure California Fruits.

BISHOP AND COMPANY

SODA CRACKERS

'Premier' Wine stands at the head of the list of really good but moderate-priced Wines. California made.

Charles Stern & Sons, Winery and Distillers, 901-903 MACY ST. Phone Boyle 1.

City Depot — ELLINGTON DRUG CO., corner Fourth and Spring.

Buy Corsets of a Corset House.

How It Works

Yesterday the daughter of a leading dry goods merchant left her order with us for a made-to-order Corset. She could have bought any Corset in her father's store at wholesale prices, but she wanted something different, tried of getting the right Corset even at cost. Something for you ladies who can't buy at cost to think about.

Corsets made to order. Sole agents Worth's "Beautie Corset." The only specially Corset House in the Southwest.

The Unique CORSET HOUSE.

245 South Broadway.

YERXA.

Special Prices for Market Day.

5 cents pound Los Angeles made—Loose Macaroni. One Day Sale.

10 cents can Two pounds Eastern Pack Red Kidney Beans. The finest beans put up in cans.

15 cents can Two pounds A. Booth Pack. Co.'s Sliced Pineapples.

19 pounds for \$1.00 Best Cane Granulated Sugar. Absolutely pure cane sugar.

CROWN CREAMERY BUTTER.

50 cent Roll Full weight 2-pound Crown Creamery Butter.—No finer butter made.

20 cents pound Fancy Local Creamery Butter. This butter is sold with a Yerxa guarantee.

6 cents pound Extra Fancy Japan Head Rice—While the lot lasts.

Candy. Candy. Candy.

15 cents pound Regular Twenty-five Cent Chocolate Creams and Cream Bon Bons—This is a mixed lot of high grade candy which is placed with us to sell quickly—hence this ridiculously low price.

25 cents pound Ice cream Soda Water—All flavors—Best Ice Cream.

Our Bakery Display is the finest in the city. Don't fail to see it.

6 cents dozen Fresh Made Doughnuts—This is a special price for today only.

5 cents loaf Health all Bread—Made from Health all Flour which contains all the strength of the wheat.

3 cents loaf Vienna (white) Bread—Our regular price.

5 cents dozen Just baked French Split Rolls.

Everything imaginable in the Bakery line on display in our Broadway window.

YERXA.

YOU WILL FIND

Dr. Liebig's

Health Coffee

ALL THAT IS CLAIMED

FOR IT. ABSOLUTELY

The Best.

PRICE 15 CENTS PER TIN.

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